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National Potato Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Report, 1985

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Fifty-Sixth Annual Report by Cooperators



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER (BARC), BELTSVILLE,
MARYLAND, AND CHAPMAN AND AROOSTOOK FARMS, PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE

Raymon E. Webb and Robert W. Goth, BARC, and David Wilson, Presque Isle, Maine

BARC

Breeding and Evaluation: Two hundred seventy-one crosses were obtained among 71 parental clones and varieties. Emphasis in the crossing program continued on producing high quality, long russets, improved chip quality from extended low-temperature storage among round whites, and improved pest resistance in red-skin types. Resistance to viruses, particularly PVX and Y, to the golden nematode, and Verticillium wilt received much attention in the crossing program.

Thirty-seven thousand two hundred first-year seedling tubers were produced from 91 selected seed progenies. Just over 8,000 seedling tubers from 41 families were sent for planting on Chapman Farm, and the remainder was shared with Colorado, Minnesota, New York, and North Carolina.

Selections from progenies segregating for resistance to PVM, S, X, and Y were screened in the greenhouse during the winter months, and those segregating for resistance to the golden nematode were send to Dr. W. Brodie, Cornell. Segregation patterns among small populations of specific virus— and golden—nematode resistant progenies were as follows: 77% resistant to PVX; 66% resistant to PVY; 42% resistant to both X and Y; 70% resistant to the golden nematode; and 39% resistant to X, Y, and the golden nematode. Only 48 percent of about 1,400 clones from the general selection program were resistant to the golden nematode. The PVM and PVS tests are still underway.

Twenty selections highly resistant to late blight and some other pathogens selected for horticultural characteristics were pathogen-indexed and increased in the greenhouse for movement to Chapman for seed increase as well as maintenance as breeding stocks.

Presque Isle

Chapman Farm: Approximately 8,000 seedling tubers, mostly russets segregating for resistance to pests and processing quality, were grown for selection purposes. Five hundred eighty-five selections were made for further study. Approximately 1,500 8-hill selections, mostly russets, were grown for horticultural selection, processing quality, and pest resistance studies. Approximately 600 selections were retained. Russet type, tuber conformation, specific gravity, and french-fry quality among this group showed considerable improvement over most past russet selection opportunities. About 48 percent of this group of selections proved resistant to the golden nematode. High resistance to PVX and PVY is also represented among this group of selections. Three hundred six selections, mostly round whites, were retained

from the 40-hill group of advanced clones. Selection criteria emphasis within this group centered on chip processing from long term, low-temperature storage, tuber skin brightness, type, and yield. A number of advanced selections were increased for grower trials. Among the russet group B9540-62 was named NemaRus. B9540-55, B9569-2, and B9596-2 (Table 6) were continued in an evaluation posture. Several round white clones with continued promise for chip processing included B9140-32, B9340-13, B9792-61, and B9792-157 (Tables 2 and 3).

Aroostook Farm: (Weather data, Table 1). Varietal collections and older breeding lines were grown for maintenance and distribution to others. In disease trials, 14 percent of entries in the scab trial appeared as resistant to infection as Superior, Ontario, and Russet Burbank. Eleven entries in the Verticillium wilt-resistant trial responded similarly to Abnaki, the resistant control. Thirteen (28 percent) of 50 entries in the Verticillium test showed varying degrees of susceptibility to pinkeye.

Echo Lake: Seventy-five items were increased for distribution to cooperators for evaluation during the 1986 season. Eleven of the clones were placed with seed growers to increase seed for commercial trials in 1987. Most of these were entered in the Maine Potato Board's meristem culture program.

Yield Trials: Experimental design for all yield trials (Tables 2-8) was a randomized block with four replications of 25 seed pieces each. White tuber trials received 150 pounds NPK per acre, and russet types received 180 pounds per acre banded with a two-row planter. Seed spacing for white tuber trials was 9 inches and for russet trials, 12 inches. All plantings were done by hand.

Cultural methods and materials for weed, insect, and disease control were according to local recommendations. Rainfall and temperature during the season are given in Table 1. At harvest, all entries were graded and samples hand selected for specific gravity and quality evaluations. Specific gravity was determined by the air-water method. Following specific gravity determinations, selected samples were divided and placed at 50° F, 45° F, and 40° F storage at 90 percent relative humidity.

<u>Processing</u>: Samples stored at 50° F were processed into chips and french fries after 2 months of storage. Those stored at 45° F and 40° F were processed after 4 to 4-1/2 months. Out-of-grade items in the 40° F storage samples were reconditioned at 60° F for 2 weeks before processing.

Potato chips were made from each sample by taking 1/16-inch slices from cross- and-lengthwise sections of each tuber. Lengthwise chips were used to detect possible increase in reducing sugars, particularly near the stem end. Slices were

rinsed in water and placed on paper towels to remove excess moisture. Chips were then fried at 340° F in Primex vegetable shortening until bubbling ceased.

Long tuber types were processed only into french fries. A 3/8-inch diameter plug was cut from the cross- and lengthwise sections of each tuber, washed, dried, and fried at 360° F for 5 minutes.

Each potato chip and french fry was classified after frying into color classes. Chip classes ranged from 1 = very light to 10 = very dark. French fry classes ranged from 1 = very light to 5 = very dark. Weighted averages were calculated by multiplying the number of chips or fries in each color class by the color class, totaled, and divided by the number of chips or french fries in each sample. Color ratings were mady by using the PCII reference color chart 1206-U.

After color classification, each french fry plug was broken open and internal texture classification as 1 = mealy, 2 = intermediate, or 3 = soggy, and a weighted texture index calculated.

Summary

Smaller than normal seedling tuber populations have been grown on Chapman in recent years due, in part, to replacing drainage tile in two fields and maintaining the crop rotation system. This project has been completed and a gradual increase in plantings of segregating tuber progenies is anticipated. Emphasis will continue on developing high quality, long russet tuber types adapted to the major eastern ecological zones, round whites with improved chip capability from long term, low-temperature storage, and adapted red tuber types with improved pest resistance.

BARC Table 1. Weekly average maximum and minimum temperatures and and total weekly rainfall, Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle, Maine, 1985.

	Avg. Tempe	erature F	Rainfall
Week Ending	Min.	Max.	Inches
7	20.1	56.6	0.6
May 7	32.1	56.6	.36
14	35.9	59.3	2.05
21	42.4	67.7	.70
28	41.4	68.7	.75
June 4	46.7	76.1	. 34
11	44.9	71.6	1.07
18	46.4	68.1	.88
25	48.9	71.0	1.93
July 2	50.3	76.0	.30
9	57.1	81.6	2.59
16	56.4	77.4	1.69
23	56.4	78.3	.05
30	52.1	76.9	1.18
Aug. 6	51.6	78.4	.81
13	50.9	80.3	.11
20	51.3	77.7	.75
27	50.0	70.1	.13
Sept. 3	45.1	68.9	.73
10	49.3	66.3	• 60
17	39.3	64.1	.32
24	48.6	77.3	.00
Oct. 1	48.3	68.9	1.81
Total			19.15

Round white yield trial harvested 110 days after planting, Echo Lake, 1985, BARC Table 2.

											Chip	Chip Color 3	
				Tuber si	size distr	distribution					45°F	40°F	-,04
	Mkt	%		1-7/8-	2-1/4-	3-1/4-		Tuber	Spec	50°F	direct	O	4, 09
Pedigree	CWT/A	Mkt	<1-7/8"	2-1/4"	3-1/4"	4	*	Rating ¹	Grav ²	2 mos	4 mos	4 mos	14 das
01 10200	7 707	9 60		, ,		,	c		1		1	0	`
01-10/00	400.0	72.0	0.7	7.01	77.7	7.11	٥. ٧	0	0/	J. Y		o o	0.4
B8702-18	390.6	88.5	4.8	16.4	27.8	7.2	1.9	2	77	6.2	0.6	8.2	8.1
B8710-1	374.7	89.2	5.9	19.9	25.8	3.2	0.0	5	83		9.2	8.9	0.6
B9127-6	408.1	93.9	2.6	15.5	34.3	3.9	0.3	9	9/		8.2	8.1	7.9
B9140-32	309.3	87.2	0.9	19.1	19.8	1.8	0.0	9	88		7.2	6.7	6.2
B9192-1	323.8	0.46	2.3	9.4	27.1	6.1	0.4	9	82	5.4	7.7	7.0	7.1
B9340-13	331.4	88.1	5.6	15.4	24.1	4.1	0.3	2	78	5.3	7.3	6.7	
B9384-4	304.8	80.0	10.0	17.2	21.2	1.7	0.0	5	9/		7.5	6.9	6.8
B9423-4	443.1	88.6	6.5	17.1	34.0	7.2	1.0	7	69	7.1	10.0	6.6	10.0
B9533-12	386.1	89.4	3.8	11.6	32.4	6.8	2.2	5	84	6.8	9.1	8.5	8.5
B9536-8	390.6	92.0	3.4	17.8	28.2	5.4	1.1	7	84	6.4	7.4	6.9	8.9
B9581-10	430.9	92.5	3.8	13,3	31.4	12.0	0.8	9	77		0.6	8.4	8,3
B9582-18	351.9	85.3	8.0	21.6	21.7	3.0	0.0	5	82	7.2	7.9	8.1	8.0
WF31-4	368.6	90.1	3.4	16.3	25.8	6.4	1.5	9	87		7.8	7.2	7.1
WF46-3	359.5	90.1	4.2	13.0	27.8	6.5	1.0	5	87	6.2	7.8		7.3
WF46-4	349.6	91.2	3,3	14.3	26.2	5.5	1.2	9	87	5.8	7.9	7.6	7.9
Belchip	365.6	87.3	4.0	8.6	26.9	11.4	3.0	2	83	5.3	7.9	•	7.9
40 H	2 67												
%C / CT	47.0												

11 = poor; 9 = outstanding
21.0 omitted
3Chips: 1-7 satisfactory

Round white yield trial harvested 110 days after planting, Echo Lake, 1985. BARC Table 3.

				Tuber si	size distr	distribution					Chip 45°F	Color ³	-007
	Mkt	%		LUD.		3-1/4-		Tuber	Spec	50°F	direct	direct	60° F
Pedigree	CWT/A	Mkt	<1-7/8"	2-1/4"	3-1/4"	4	7 <	Rating	Grav	2 mos	4 mos	4 mos	14 das
B9792-1B	307.0	91.2	4.3	14.4				7.	87			8,	7.0
" -2B	345.8	87.8	5.2	15.8	25.2	4.5	1.1	7	66	5.8	6.7	6.9	9.9
–8B	339.7	85.6	9.9	18.4		•		4	88			6.9	6.3
" -13B	341.2	88.0	3.6			9.1		4	85				
" -16B	337.4	91.9	3.5					5	98				
53	288.8	92.7	3.0					4	95				
54	359.5	88.6	5.8	19.2		2.7		n	91		•		
61	347.3	92.7						m	84				
69	262.2	78.1	6.7					m	87				
62 "	258.4	87.6	4.8			2.0		9	87				
" -132	374.7	93.4						5	87			0	
136	365.6	88.9	1.9					5	84				
149	365.6	8.06						5	85				
" -157	320.0	92.6						4	88		•		
" -158	398.2	88.5						4	83				
196	331.4	82.0	9.4					4	95				
Atlantic	336.7	87.9						5	83	•	•		
Wauseon	323.8	85.7	5.1			6.1	•	2	29	•	•		
TSD 5%	54.5												

123See footnotes Table 2.

Round white yield trial harvested 110 days after planting, Echo Lake, 1985. BARC Table 4.

											Chip	Color ³	
				Tuber si	size distr	distribution					45°F	40°F	- ₀ 05
	Mkt	%		1-7/8-	2-1/4-	3-1/4-		Tuber	Spec	50° F	direct	direct	60° F
Pedigree	CWT/A	Mkt	<1-7/8"	2-1/4"	3-1/4"	4	> 4"	Ratingl	$Grav^2$	2 mos	4 mos	4 mos	14 das
B9930-6	253.1	66.7	16.6	25.0	8.1	0.2		5	83		8.1	8,4	
B9931-1	272.8	84.9	6.4	13.6	19.3	3.0	0.0	4	81	6.8	8.1		8.2
22	250.0		5.5	12.9	17.2	2.8		7	85		8.7	8.8	
B9932-46	321.5	83.4	8.4	25.4	14.6	2.3		5	78		8.6		
51	329.8	74.3	14.8	27.0	14.8	1.6		5	77		9.7		
B9933-2	248.5	74.8	11.0	18.5	12.8			5	80		7.7		
27	403.6	93.5	1.4	7.0	32.5	13.6		9	78		7.4		
28	225.0	83.9	5.7	14.1	15.0			5	75		8.1		
B9935-3	299.4	82.4	8.4	20.4	16.9			5	78		6.1		
8 -	361.0	90.1	1.6	5.0	27.2			9	71		6.7		
10	376.2	92.5	3.2	9.8	32.1	7.6		9	81		0.9		
14	323.0	90.2	4.4	12.8	24.7			5	73		6.9		
" -25	394.4	86.4	7.3	19.9	28.4			5	83		6.9		
B9955-10	296.4	77.2	11.5	25.4	13.2			5	87		0.9		
11	341.2	88.4	5.4	15.7	23.8			7	91		6.9		
18	387.6	95.3	2.3	7.7	30.9	12.4	•	9	98		7.7		
Atlantic	326.0		5.9	14.4	22.8	•		7	81		7.7		•
Superior	369.4	89.5	3.7	15.0	27.3	•		5	72		8.1		•
1CD 5%	7.1 6												
) - - - -												

 123 See footnotes Table 2.

Round white yield trial harvested 110 days after planting, Echo Lake, 1985. BARC Table 5.

				11	31						Chip	Chip Color3	
		i		ber	- 1	distribution					45°F	40°F	-°04
	Mkt	%			C	3-1/4-		Tuber	Spec	50°F	direct	direct	60°F
Pedigree	CWT/A	Mkt	<1-7/8"	- 1	- 1	4"	>4 . .	Rating	Grav ²	2 mos	4 mos	4 mos	14 das
	(,	6		,	,	,		•	,		
B9955-28	393.7	93.8	1.9	13.9	31.2		1.5	9	9/	7.4			
" -33	356.4	64.7	2.6		30.4	8.8	0.0	5	88	9.9	•		6.1
97	341.2	92.4	1.0	6.4	27.1	•	2.7	9	87	9.9	9.9		6.4
B9956-24	427.9	96.4	1.5			12.2	9.0	5	80	9.2	•		
B9962-2	384.6	91.8	3.0	•	30.9		1.5	5	92	•		•	6.9
,	335.9	92.1	3.5			2.8		5	73				
6-	333.6	91.8	3.9		24.8			2	71				
B9988-7	437.8	90.4	4.5	16.9	33.7	7.0	1.6	4	88	7.4			8.6
B0011-3	280.4	0.06	4.1	15.5	19.4	2.0		5	84			•	•
B0032-17	284.2	85.2	6.2	15.8	18.6			5	69				
35	275.1	83.8	7.0	20.5	15.2			5	72			•	
40	367.8	92.7	3,5	14.2	30.4	3.8	0.3	9	29	7.6			
B0033-11	391.4	92.8	3.4	12.6	32.4	•	•	5	80			•	
" -23	380.8	88.2	0.9	22.0	26.4	1.7	. 0	5	89				
B0035-41	340.5	88.7	1.8	6.1	27.8	10.9	3.9	9	87	8.2	8,3	9.8	8.4
Atlantic	339.7	83.7	5.9	14.0	25.2			5	85				
Norchip	376.2	86.5	7.1		26.7	1.8	•	4	78				
Monona	351.9	93.0	1.6	6.1	28.0	•		2	99	•		•	•
1SD 5%	50.0												
200) 1 1												

123 See footnotes Table 2.

BARC Table 6. Russet yield trial harvested 109 days after planting, Aroostook Farm, 1985.

												FI	French	Fry			
			Tu	Tuber si	ze	distribution	lon			50°F	E4	45	45°F	7	40°F	40°-60°F	O.F
				2-		10-		Tuber		7	nos	4.5	mos	4.5	nos	14 d	days
Pedigree	CWT/A	% Mkt	<2 02	20 9	10 oz	16 02	>16 oz	Rating		Co13	Tex4	Co13	Tex ⁴	Col ³ Te	Tex 4	m	Tex 4
R9164-1	258.0	88.7	4,8	19.0	19.6	0.9	6.0	۲.	06	2.4	2.0	3.0	0	3.4	2.0	3.2	2.0
B9391-2	233.1	86.3		•	19.4			4	98	2.4	1.8	4.0	2.0	4.1	2.0		2.1
B9540-55	222.7	78.2	7.1	16.4	15.8	6.2	3.6	2	78	1.8	1.6		1.9	3.2	2.0	2.2	1.9
62	265.0	85.4	4.6	17.5	18.6	9.7	3.2	9		2.0	2.0	3.4	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.3	2.0
B9553-6	207.7	82.1	7.0	17.0	14.6	4.2	8.0	5	82	2.1		3.0	1.9	3,3	2.0	2.8	
B9569-2	208.8	78.1	8.5	18.6		3,3	1.6	2	75	2.8	2.0	4.7	2.0	4.7	2.0	4.3	2.0
B9596-2	255.8	87.7	5.2	24.4	17	2.6	1.0	∞	84	2.8		3.9	2.0	4.0	2.1	3.6	
B9738-3	229.1	89.2	4.5	18.0	17		0.3	2	87	2.4		3.5	1.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	
5 -	198.3	72.2	11.6	21.8	10.0		1.6	2	92	2.4		3.8	1.8	3.9	1.9	3.5	
B9740-5	267.9	80.3	8.6	24.8	16.0	5.4	2.7	4	100			2.9	1.7	2.9	1.8	•	1.8
B9744-1	196.6	79.6	7.2	14.9	13.6	5.4	1.5	5	85		2.0	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.9	2.9	1.9
B9750-1	205.3	76.3	9.1	18.0	12.9	4.5	1.9	9	73	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.5	2.3
B9752-7	255.2	80.0	9.2	25.3	14.9	3.8	1.8	9	78		2.0	3.7	2.1	3.9	2.1	3.0	2.2
B9922-11	277.8	88.5	1.8	14.3	22.3	11.3	4.4	5	90	2.2	1.9	3.5	1.9	3.6	1.9	3.4	1.9
B9843-2	222.8	84.1	9.9	18.8	16.7		0.7	9	73	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.0
BelRus	219.3	83.1	9.9	20.9	14.4	2.5	1.1	7	86	2.0	2.2			3.9	2.1	2.4	2.1
Russette	226.8		3.8	17.0	16.1		1.7	9	91		1.7	4.0	1.7		•	3.2	1.8
Russet	246.5		9.6	26.9	12.8	•	0.3	2	84	7.4	1.6	3.9	2.0	4.2	•	3.1	2.0
Burbank																	
LSD 5%	32.0																

^{11 =} poor; 9 = outstanding
21.0 omitted
3 French fry color: 1-3 = satisfactory
4 Texture: 1-2 = satisfactory

Russet yield trial harvested 109 days after planting, Aroostook Farm, 1985. BARC Table 7.

												F	French	Fry			
			Tu	Tuber si	z e	distribution	ion			50°F		45°F	5°F	7	40°F	40°-60°F	O.E
				2-		10-		Tuber	Spec	7	m	4.5	mos	4.5	BOB	.0	days
Pedigree	CWT/A	% Mkt	<2 02	20 9	10 02	16 02	>16 02	Rating	Grav ²	C013	Tex	Co13	Tex 4	C013	Tex	C013	Tex
71-00000	0.030	96	'	13	15 7	ر د	٠ د	ď	76	7	0	4	0	0 7	0	o	7 0
D0000 10	2002	100.0	יי כ	15.6	י ע ר	י ט י	7 -) L	7,0		\	•				, ,	
7T-78869	181.5	13.0	•	10.0	10.0	7.0	1.1	ο.	0 1		P.0		•			7.0	7.4
-15	186.2	73.0	3.6	8.5	11.4	12.2	ж. Э.	4	72		2.0		2.2	3.7		2.8	2.2
16	205.3	85.1	6.2	14.8	13.6	7.0	0.0	9	9/		2.0	3,3			2.0	2.6	2.0
B9885-2	227.4	82.9	7.5	21.0	10.5	7.7	9.0	2	79	2.2	1.6	•					2.0
5 -	211.1	73.1	12.4	21.6	6.6	6.4	1.0	9	77		1.8	2.3		3.2	2.0	2.4	2.1
B9888-4	168.8	9.07	11.5	16.9	0.6	3.2	9.0	2	98		1.9						2.0
B9932-50	215.8	82.1	7.8	21.0	10.2	0.9	0.3	9	66		1.6					2.4	1.8
B9933-9	247.7	85.2	6.2	20.2	17.2	5.3	1.2	9	80	2.0	1.8			3.5			2.0
-19	266.8	85.3	6.4	21.2	16.9	7.9	1.5	9	80		1.8					2.3	2.0
B9937-1	225.6	77.3	5.6	15.0	15.9	8.0	5.8	2	79		2.0	•					2.0
B9959-15	185.6	79.0	6.1	12.1	13.6	6.3	2.4	ന	75		2.0	3,3					5.6
18	211.7	74.2	8.0	14.1	14.7	7.7	4.7	7	79		2.0	•				3.7	2.0
B0011-16	183.9	72.4	11.7	17.8	9.2	4.7	7.0	7	82		1.4	•					1.7
B0012-1	197.2	80.8	4.7	11.9	12.0	10.1	3.4	5	81		1.8	•					2.1
Lemhi	262.2	83.8	2.7	14.0	17.8	13.4	0.9	9	88		2.4						2.4
Russette	233.2	88.7	3.0	12.6	17.2	10.4	2.1	2	88	2.8	1.8	3.6	2.0	4.1	2.0	3.6	2.0
BelRus	219.2	9.48	6.1	19.1	11.6	7.1	•	2	98	2.2	2.0	•	•	3.8		3,3	2.1
8	•																
LSD 5&	33.8																

1234 See footnotes Table 6.

Russet yield trial harvested 109 days after planting, Aroostook Farm, 1985. BARC Table 8.

												F1	French	Fry			
			Tı	Tuber si	ze d	istribution	ion			50	ᅜ	45°	5° F	7(40° F	400-6	-60° F
						10-		Tuber		7	mos	4.5	mos	4.5	mos	14 d	ays
Pedigree	CWT/A	% Mkt	< 2 oz	zo 9	10 oz	16 oz	>16 oz	Rating	Grav ²	Co1 ³	Tex	Co13	Tex	Co13	Tex^{μ}	Co13	Tex
B0012-5	201.8	74.8	11.1	17.4				9	78			•					
7	221.0	6.06	3,5	13.6				9	98								
B0019-2	215.2	ä	6.1	16.3	13.2	7.6	1.5	5	78	2.8	1.8	4.2	2.3	4.4	2.2	4.0	2.3
B0036-6	212.3	83.0	5.4	15.4				4	87								
B0038-5	191.4	77.6	0.6	15.4				5	83						•	•	
B0039-6	146.7	69.69	10.6	12.4				2	78								
10	151.4	6.99	12.9	16.0				5	81								
15	199.5	82.1	5.2	10.3				5	82								
18	179.8	79.1	6.8	13.9				5	89		•					•	
B0042-7	178.6	69.2	13.2	19.4				5	80								
11	158.3	69.5	11.4	13.7				4	81								
16	170.5	78.2	8.2	13.8				9	84								
B0045-6	212.9	78.3	10.2					2	95								
B0046-14	158.3	79.8	5.9	13.2				5	84								
B0049-4	171.7	9.79	13.1	14.0		4.5		2	84								
Lemhi	237.8	83.2	3.9					5	90								
Russet	247.7	82.0	8.0	20.5		5.0		4	85		•						
Burbank																	
Russette	227.9	90.3	4.2	13.4	18.4	7.5	0.0	9	88	2.7	2.0	3.8	2.0	4.3	2.0	3,3	2.0
LSD 5%	34.9																

1234 See footnotes Table 6.

INTER-REGIONAL POTATO INTRODUCTION PROJECT (IR-1)

R.W. Ross, J.B. Bamberg and R.E. Hanneman, Jr.

Introduction of New Stocks

Sixteen introductions were added to the collection -- two in the form of true seed and 14 as tuber clones.

Preservation and Increase of Stocks

Approximately 90 percent of the introductions contained in the collection are maintained as true seed. Satisfactory seed increases of 210 species introductions and intraspecific hybrids were obtained under glass, fiberglass or screen.

A 1000-seed sample, packaged from the most recent seed increase, of each of 340 accessions was forwarded to the National Seed Storage Laboratory (NSSL). This seed will supersede older seed samples held by the NSSL. Germination percentages of 609 seed lots were determined.

Twenty-two accessions have been placed into shoot-tip culture, 103 into meristem culture and 75 into long-term storage. Two hundred and sixty-three accessions are in culture of which 107 have been found to be free of PVS, PVX, PVY, PVA, PVM and PLRV by ELISA and PSTV by dot blot. Nine hundred and twenty-six dot blot DNA hybridization tests were made to check for the presence of potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV) among all plants used for seed and tuber increases as well as the resultant true seed lots produced. A test history on clonal stocks is updated regularly.

Classification

Dr. Okada spent two weeks here classifying a large group of recent Argentine acquisitions. Another 150 specimens of this group were prepared for inclusion in the herbarium. All are included in the well over 4,000 herbarium mounts, representing specific and interspecific variability of 111 species, now available for taxonomic use.

Distribution of Stocks

Seed and tuber shipments were sent to potato workers in 22 states within this country, as well as to those in 15 other countries, in response to requests. Shipments included 2955 seed and 643 tuber samples of species introductions, and 45 seed and 522 tuber samples of germplasm involving species introductions, developed by the cooperative USDA-Wisconsin Genetics and Cytogenetics Project.

Copies of a listing of 247 species introductions available this year in the form of tuber families as well as true seed were distributed.

Evaluation of Stocks

The somatic chromosome numbers of 636 accessions were determined in the laboratory. Just over 6500 seed samples were distributed under contract, with funds from USDA, ARS and Special Grant Funds from USDA, CSRS, to state and federal laboratories for screening for resistance to Colorado potato beetle, rootknot nematode, early blight, leafhopper and flea

beetle, bacterial wilt, heat and drought stress, and for the presence of 2n gametes. The more recent accessions are being steadily evaluated for characters of economic importance through the cooperative efforts of state, federal and foreign laboratories.

Usefulness of Findings

The major objective of the Inter-Regional Potato Introduction Project is to promote and facilitate the improvement of the commercial potato in the United States by providing a readily available reservoir of useful breeding stocks. Breeders are constantly searching for new sources of superior germplasm and for ways to incorporate desirable new genes into adapted commercial varieties. Accomplishment of the major objective of this program must be measured largely by the success with which new, improved varieties meet the needs of commercial production.

Three new potato varieties, Elba, Hampton and Norking, were released for commercial production in 1985. The number of foreign introductions entering into their pedigrees are 2, 9 and 13, respectively. One hundred sixty five of the 169 potato varieties developed and released in the United States since 1932 have two or more foreign introductions in their pedigree. These varieties presently comprise about 65 percent of the annual seed potato production in the United States.

Basic research programs conducted in several states and other countries continue to provide information concerning the potential value and diversity of the Solanum species, and consequently the knowledge necessary for more effective utilization of the IR-1 germplasm collection. During 1985 42 papers, 20 abstracts, and 8 theses reported the use of Solanum introductions.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL POTATO TRIALS

R. H. Johansen and Cooperators 1/

This was the 35th year that the North Central Regional Potato Trials have been conducted. North Dakota State University has coordinated these trials for the past 24 years and there are now 14 states and two provinces conducting trials. In 1985 all cooperators reported data from their trials as no trials were lost this season due to poor weather and growing conditions. This is a first for many years.

Potato cultivars released were:

NORKING RUSSET

Progeny Number: ND388-1Russ Released by: North Dakota

Parentage: Nooksack x ND9567-2Russ

Year Released: 1985

Cooperating States and Provinces:

State or	D 4 D24 1	D.4. 11	Total Days
or Province	Date Planted	Date Harvested	to Harvest
Alberta	5/13	10/2	143
Manitoba	5/10	9/9	123
Colorado	4/17	8/31	137
Indiana	4/24	8/21	120
Iowa	4/17	8/20	126
Kansas	3/25	8/7	136
Kentucky	4/12	9/17	159
Louisiana	3/12	6/20	101
Michigan	5/8	9/23	139
Minnesota	4/18	8/14	125
Missouri	3/19	8/20	145
Nebraska	5/20	10/2	136
North Dakota	5/20	9/27	131
Ohio	5/14	9/16	126
South Dakota	4/15	9/30	169
Wisconsin	4/26	9/23	151

1/Kansas, Dr. J.K. Greig; Louisiana, Dr. James Fontenot; Michigan, Dr. Richard Chase; Minnesota, Dr. Florian Lauer; Missouri, Dr. V.N. Lambeth; Nebraska, Dr. R.B. O'Keefe; Ohio, Dr. Robert Precheur; South Dakota, Dr. Paul Prashar; Wisconsin, Dr. John Schoenemann; Mr. Donald Kichefski, Dr. Stan Peloquin; Alberta, Mr. Clive Schaupmeyer; Manitoba, Mr. Brian Rex; Indiana, Dr. Homer Erickson; Iowa, Dr. Bill Summers; Colorado, Mr. Dan Sullivan; Kentucky, Dr. John Snyder. Environmental Conditions: Soil types ranged from clay loam to sand; however, the majority of the soil types were silt or sandy. Several states and provinces used irrigation.

Cultural Practices: Fertilizer, fungicides, insecticides, vine killers, herbicides, etc. were all based on local conditions. Insecticides used were Belmark, Thiodan, Decis, Pydrin, Sevin, Thimet, Diazinon, Furadan, Cygon, Guthion, Di-syston, Temik. Fungicides used were Difolatan, Manex, Sulfur, Bravo, Dithane M-45, Ridomil MZ58, Mancozeb, Dithane. The most common herbicides used were Sincor, Lorox, Lexone DF+Dual, Lasso. Vines were killed mechancially and by the chemical Reglone (Diquat).

Weather and Growing Conditions: The weather cooperated very nicely in 1985 as no trials were lost due to flooding or adverse weather conditions. Missouri had the most favorable temperature and rainfall in many years. It was cool and wet in Manitoba. In general, it was quite cool in the northern states and provinces throughout the season. Rainfall varied throughout the season but no location suffered severly from drought or high temperature. Weather conditions were quite favorable for potato production at all locations.

Entries: Entries were received from Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan, Wisconsin and Nebraska. Ontario entered a selection through Michigan.

Total and US No. 1 Yield: Red Pontiac once again produced the highest total and US No. 1 yield (North Central Regional Table 1 and 2). Other high yielders were ND651-9, G670-11, NE9.75-1, La12-59, La01-38 and MS700-83. Michigan produced the highest yield while Manitoba produced the lowest.

Percent U.S. No. 1: Indiana and Wisconsin produced the highest and Manitoba the lowest percent U.S. No. 1. Among the entries, LaO1-38 again produced the highest percent U.S. No. 1. Russet Burbank produced the lowest (North Central Regional Table 3).

Maturity: Norland and Minn. 11705 were the earliest entries while Russet Burbank and G670-11 were the latest. There were five entries in the early classification, which was the highest number in many years. (North Central Regional Table 4)

Percent Total Solids: Wisconsin 842 produced the highest and Red Pontiac the lowest percent total solids. Also quite high were G670-11 and MS716-15. Iowa produced the lowest and Manitoba the highest total solids. (North Central Regional Table 5).

Scab Reaction: Indiana and Nebraska reported the severest scab while Alberta reported only a trace. Severe scab was reported for NE106 (North Central Regional Table 6).

Summary of Grade Defects: Grade defects are found in North Central Regional Table 7. Again, certain selections or cultivars are starred (*) to point out various serious external or defects. Russet Burbank had 27.8 percent second growth and only 66.4% tubers totally free of external problems. This cultivar had by far the most serious grade defect for all entries.

Chip Quality: The outstanding chippers were Minn. 11705, ND860-2, ND651-9, La01-38, MS716-15, G670-11 and Wisc. 842. In general, these selections were as good or better than the standard chip cultivar Norchip (North Central Regional Table 8).

Early Blight Readings: Of the sixteen cooperators, eight reported early blight readings. No entry except Norland appeared to have any amount of early blight (North Central Regional Table 9).

Overall Merit Ratings 1/: Merit ratings for 1985 are found in North Central Regional Table 10.

Cultivar or Selection	1983	1984	1985
La. 01-38	15	35	28
G670-11	0	0	27
La. 12-59	0	0	24
MS716-15	0	0	23
ND651-9	0	0	22

1/ Merit Ratings

Rating	Point
1	5
2	4
3	3
4	2
5	1

North Central Regional Trial Table 1. Total Yield (Cwt/Acre) - 1985.

Cultivar or Selection	Alb.	Man.	00	NI	IA	KS	KY	LA	MI	MN	MO	NE	НО	QN	SD	WI	Ave.
Early to Medium Early	≽l																
Norland MN11705 NE9.75-1 ND651-9 ND860-2	433 318 368 476 373	107 78 124 109 95	380 316 400 418 315	484 461 501 703 577	386 321 338 373 315	121 160 164 314 113	247 215 339 368 267	208 113 NR 99 169	341 166 437 343 202	537 454 620 650 436	247 201 380 489 286	348 283 287 394 342	460. 388 600 571 471	218 159 243 202 178	285 294 505 496 329	787 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744 744	328 271 389 403 303
Medium to Late	ate																
La. 12-59 4 La. 01-38 4 MS700-83 4 MS700-83 4 MS716-15 4 G670-11 MN 11816 4 MN 11903 3 NE 106 3 NE 106 3 NE 106 3 NE 42 8 N 9815-3 4 W 842 2 W 949R 55 N 949R 55 Red Pontiac 5 Russet Burbank Norgold Russet Norgold Russet	423 468 440 531 449 NR 421 358 346 436 436 436 547 547 562 ank 418 set 485	1 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	513 389 484 484 416 416 410 832 410 832 408 541 541	676 649 659 659 634 656 634 761 761 761 605	348 394 394 394 308 308 342 342 342 342 342 342 342 342 342 342	274 216 263 176 191 176 115 115 212 212 226 204 216 216 216 217 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218 218	364 460 460 460 332 304 304 304 304 304 304 304 304 304 304	164 171 171 171 167 167 53 89 NA NA NA 109 116 121 121 121 121 123	414 480 464 389 382 382 382 493 452 452 452 452 580 580	572 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 51	355 342 342 342 342 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 351 351	321 239 349 349 308 308 223 223 223 249 275 275 275 276 276 277 278	6 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	273 212 212 212 182 173 226 238 202 238 207 176 233 294 294 298	392 450 450 450 617 617 832 832 832 832 832 832 832 832 832 834 853 853 854 854 854 854 854 855 864 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865 865	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	3398 3398 3398 3399 3399 3399 3399 3399
Average 426	#26	91	392	571	354	202	334	120	365	532	337	306	523	210	383	492	354
1	プレトマロ																

U.S. No. 1 Yield (Cwt/Acre) - 1985 North Central Regional Trial Table 2.

MI MN MO NE OH		314 524 209 288 400 72 434 113 170 306 379 619 292 180 520 286 580 392 208 494 137 417 209 138 406		92 554 313 257 55	463 510 342 195 535	23 503 270 212 45	51 521 319 169 39	30 566 270 140 47	45 541 344 129 43	29 581 135 60 42	90 454 135 141 40	34 497 219 195 41	99 414 251 101 47	52 522 266 155 44	45 462 286 114 37	48 419 268 157 40	13 485 275 207 42	09 697 402 185 66	45 622 336 166 33	53 450 247 210 43	77 471 270 231 40	200 515 269 471 510
KS KY LA		98 239 176 86 180 84 116 306 NR 245 337 65 59 241 123		30 345 1	185 450 134	71 267 1	32 303	38 328	41 412 1	1 264	8 249	9 283	22 323	52 290	44 308	02 353	60 339	7 438 1	03 341	63 241	83 314	1116 211 87
CO IN IA		317 455 325 158 424 235 260 461 240 197 661 302 171 537 255		629 28	363 623 335	613 34	554 32	569 35	615 26	452 26	524 23	412 22	435 23	522 24	445 21	562 28	547 30	731 33	563 5	497 30	599 22	285 510 260
Alb. Man. C		387 78 3 207 21 1 298 75 3 338 60 1 273 56 1	9	74	355 64 3	09	63	ተተ	61	56	35	57	17	t9	43	43	1 9	108	237 49	326 44	24	205
Cultivar or Selection	Early to Medium Early	Norland MN11705 NE9.75-1 ND651-9 ND860-2	Medium to Late		La. 01-38			10		٠.	11903		5-3	0671-4Russ	W 842	903		Red Pontiac	Russet Burbank	Norgold Russet	Norchip	Autoroad

NR - Not Received

North Central Regional Trial Table 3. Average Percent U.S. No. 1 (over 2" Diameter) - 1985

Cultivar or Selection A	Alb.	Man.	00	N	IA	KS	KY	LA	₩ H	MN	MO	NE	HO	Ð	S	IM	Ave.
	90 65 81 71	73 26 55 59	84 64 24 24 24 24	# C C # E 6 6 6 6 6	84 713 81 81	81 72 78 52	98686086	85 74 NR 66 73	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	98 96 100 97 96	85 77 80 73	89 60 70 70 70 70 70	86 86 86 86	8 8 6 8 1 8 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	000000 0000000000000000000000000000000	# 8 # 7 E 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	88 68 80 78 75
Late	as l																
	86 76 78	76	84 93	6000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	# 9 W	999	73	960	99	88	8 8 9	92	0 0 0 0 0 0	92	989	90
	61	00 7	79	776			0 0 0	68.7	- m «	0 0 0							
	NR 7.2	71	2 0 0 0 0	97	77		000	200	90 47	- 00 0							
	73	201	100	- 00 C			40	77	100	0 0 0							
	03 75	70	62	97			υ υ τ τ	NR NR	06	95							
	24	29	75	76			91	†9 †9	69	76							
	48 65	57	00 79	9 9 5			0 0 0 9	72	77	96							
	76	77	82	26			946	72	95	97							
	75	83	84	96			96	92	88	26							
Burbank	22	52	63	93	15		01	65	t9	26							
Russet	,	20	75	693			80	63	20	96							
	89	28	63	96	20		10	29	80	98							
	71	62	72	95	92	72	93	7.1	82	97	62	57	84	81	91	46	80

NR - Not Received

North Central Regional Trial Table 4. Maturity Classification $\frac{1}{1}$ - 1985

Cultivar or Selection	Alb.	Man.	00	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	MI	MN	МО	NE	НО	Q	SD	WI	Ave.
Early to Medium Early	×																
Norland MN11705	88	0.0	£ 0.	2 - را ش را	0 0	• •	• •	0.1		9 9	1.0			• (2.0	2.0	
NE9.75-1	2 2	4.0	3.0 7.0	က်တွင်	0.0	0. 4	0.0	NR 1	0.0	98	0 K	0.0	0.0	4.0	000	0.00	. e. c
ND860-2	2 2	.0.	0.0	1 0 2 00	• •	• •	• •			9	2 .5				1.0	0.0	
Medium to L	Late																
La. 12-59	Q.	3.0	8	3.5			•	3.0		S	•						
La. 01-38	R	0° h	3.0	4.2		•		3.0	•	Q.			•				
MS700-83	2	2.5	3.0		•	•		2.0	•	R	•		•		•	•	
MS704-10	2	က	0 0					0.0		2	•	•		•	•		
MS716-15	2	ຕ =	ഡ ഗ സ് യ	ლ ი ლ ≈	ы п О	ю п 0 с	0° a	- -	0.0	2 9	ω n	o :	0.4	ر 0 د	0.0	ພ = ໜໍເ	ლ - ლ -
MN 11816		0.0) n		• •	• •	0 0	0 0	• •	2 5			•		•	•	•
	9	2.0	2 6			•		0.		9			• •		• •	• •	0 0
	R	3.5	0. 4		•	•		NR		R	•		•				
BN9815-3	R	3.0	2.3		•		•	NR		QN Q							0
ND671-4Russ		3.0	2.3					3.0	•	Ø	•						
	2	0.4	3.0					3.0		R	•		•				•
	2	3.0	3.0					3.0		R					•		
W 949R		2.0	2.3					2.0		R	•		•				•
Red Pontiac	2	0.4	4.3	დ ო		•	•	0° h	•	Q	•					•	
Russet Burbank			က	0.4			•	5.0		2	•		•		•		
Norgold Russet		3.0	1.5	3.5	•	•		3.0	•	N N	•				•		
Norchip	2	•	2.5	3.5	•	. •	•	3.0	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Average	I	2.00	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.9	2.9	2.4	3.0		3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1
1/		arly -	Norland	d Maturit	rity			R	No -								
ณ์ ค่		Early - Irish Cobbler Maturi. Medium - Red Pontiac Maturit.	Cobble Pontia	er Matu 3 Matu	urity rity			N	3 - Not	Received	ived						
· †	Late -	- Katahdin Maturity	in Mati	urity	· .												
'n	Very Li	Very Late - Russet Burbank	usset	Burban	k Maturity	ity											

North Central Regional Trial Table 5. Percent Total Solids - 1985

Cultivar or Selection	Alb.	Man.	8	N.	Ι	3	K	4	Ā	W	WO	图	Æ	Q	Ø	IH.	Ave.
Early to Medium Early																	
Nor-land M11705 NE9-75-1 ND651-9 ND860-2	19.6 20.8 20.5 21.9 22.7	22 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	16.3 17.8 19.0 17.6	14.2 16.4 17.0 17.0	12.1 16.0 15.5 15.6	15.8 ND 18.8 17.5	13.0 14.0 15.0 15.8	14.8 15.3 NA 14.8	15.0 16.9 17.7 18.4	15.4 17.1 16.9 17.3	16.7 17.5 18.0 18.4	20.1 18.6 19.0	18.1 19.8 19.2 20.6	18.6 19.7 19.4 20.9 21.6	16.3 19.1 17.8 18.9	15.2 17.3 16.7 16.9	16.4 18.1 18.1 18.9
Medium to Late	ωl																
La. 12-59	22.5	8 8	21.2	17.5	16.4	17.1	15 0, 1	14.8	18.8	18.6	17.5	19.9	20.6	25.2	19.6	18.8	19.0
MS700-83	21:2	2 8	20.7	. 9. 0. 8.	15.3	17.7	16.0	1. T.	19.2	17.3	7.00	19.9	18.9	21.6	19.1	19.0	18.6
MS704-10	23.3	23.5	20.5	17.5	16.7	19.7	16.9	16.2	20.3	16.9	19.2	21.4	21.3	22.9	₽°02	18.8	19.7
MS716-15	2h.2	24.1	8.3	18.3	<u>8</u>	20.5	17.6	17.3	20.9	21.6	19.4 1	21.4	21,1	24.2 24.2 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 26	20.6	8 8	ر ا ا
G670-11	, 3 ⊆	2 2 3 3 3 3	23°24	20.1	2 2	<u>စာ</u> & ဝ	10° 17	70.7	27.8	21°8	8 5 5 5	7, 62 4. 00	26.37	8 2° C	S 6	21.6	20.5
M 11903	2 7. 82	20.2	17.1	رة ال	ក្ កំ	16.9	13.7	15.2	16.7	15.2	17.7	20.3	19.0	8.1	18.9	16.0	17.4
NE 106	22.1	25.2	21.0	17.3	17.2	17.3	15.9	NA.	19.4	20.9	19.0	20.7	21.1	18.8	19.8	19°h	19.5
EN9815-3	21.4	22°4	19.3	16.4	16.6	19.2	16.3	E ·	18.8	18.0	18.0	20.7	19.6	20°3	20.0	म <u>.</u> 8:	19.0
ND671-4Russ	19.9	20.0	16.7	15.0	13.9	15.6	다. 다.	1, 8° 6	18.0	16.5 5.5	0 0 0 1	18.6	. 18 . 1	19.2	<u>က်</u> က်	16.9	17.2
E 842	80 S	23.5 19.4	20° 60° 60° 60° 60° 60° 60° 60° 60° 60° 6	19.7	19°.7	ا ا ا ا ا	17.0 0.14	18 2. 2.	7.5	23.5 2.5 7.7	70°.7	21°5 19.4	17.9	20.00	0.0	16.7	21:5 17:5
18 949R	19.8	19.8	16.3	15.2	15.7	15.6	13.6	14.8	16.7	16.7	16.2	18.6	18.3	19.0	18.0	17.5	16.9
Red Pontiac	18.7	20°4	16.1	14.2	12.7	16.2	12.7	14.8	15.6	15.4	14.5	16.7	18.1	18.6	13.4	16.0	15.9
Russet Burbank		22.2	19.7	17.5	16.0	17.5	16.5	14.8	19.4	19.9	18.0	20.7	2	22.7	18.9	19.9	18°8
Norgold Russet		20.6	17.3	15.7	15.3	17.3	17°71	14.8	17.1	16.7	17.7	8.1	19.6	19.4	18.2	16.9	17.7
Norchip	23.1	25.0	20.1	17.5	18.5	19.9	15.9	14.8	19.2	18.4	19.2	20.5	9.0	25.2	18.4	18.6	19.3
Average	21.2	21.7	19.1	16.7	16.0	17.8	15.4	15.4	18.4	18.1	18.1	20.0	19.7	20.9	18.7	18.2	18.5

NR - Not Received ND - No Data

Scab Reaction Report. Most Representative Scab (Area-Type) $\frac{1}{1}$ - 1985 North Central Regional Trial Table 6.

Cultivar or Selection	Alb.	Man.	00	IN	IA	KS	KY	LA	M	MN	MO	NE	ЮН	N N	SD	IM
Early to Medium Early Norland MN11705 NE9.75-1 ND651-9	0-0	- H - C H	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	33.52	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1 1	0 H 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	T-1 T-1 NR 0-0	0 H H O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O		H H H H H H	22 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	E-1 E-1 E-1 E-1 E-1 	E4 E	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Medium to Late La. 12-59 La. 01-38 MS700-83 MS700-83 MS716-15 G670-11 MN 11816 MN 11903 NE 106 BN9815-3 ND671-4Russ W 842 W 903 W 842 W 903 W 842 W 903 Norset Burbank Norsel Russet Norsel	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			00000000000000000000000000000000000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000		0 H O O H O H O H O O O O O H O O O O O	H H O O O O D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	66666666666666666666666666666666666666	H H H H H H H H O H H H H H H H H H H H	0 - 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H		
1/ AREA T = 1 + 20%	than 1%		1YPE 1 = Sm 2 = La 3 = La 4 = La 5 = Ve	Small, superficia Larger, superfici Larger, rough pus Larger pustules, Very large pustul	superficial superficial rough pustu pustules, sh	superficial, superficial, rough pustules pustules, shall arge pustules, d	il tules shallow e	ow eyes eep holes	NN NR	- No Data - Not Rec	No Data Not Received	ф				

Summary of Grade Defects - 1985. North Central Regional Trial Table 7.

			External	al			II	Internal	
Cultivar or Selection	Scab	Growth	Second	Sun Green	Total Free of 1/ Ext. Defects	Hollow Heart	Internal Necrosis	Vascular Discolora- tion	Total Free of Int. Defects
Early to Medium Early									
Norland Minn.11705	10.6	2.1	w w w ⊷	2.6	80.2	& m	0.6	6.1	92.6
NE 9.75-1	13.1#	ָר תי		, C, C	77.8	•	9.0		84.5
ND860-2	10.7	1.2	7 주 7 O	3.7	81.8		1.3	0 0 0 0	93.3 97.4
Medium to Late									
La. 12-59	7.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	83.9		9.0	1.9	0.76
La. 01-38	0.6	0.8	5.6	۳. ۳.	81.4	9.0	1.4	2.6	95.1
MS 700-83	11.3*	4.0	6.0	5.9	77.9		1.7		88.9
MS 704-10	& &	2.0	7.	4.9	81.0	•	1.5		94.3
MS 716-15	10.7	9.0	7.0	۳. ۳	83.8		9.0	2.3	96.1
G 670-11	13.2	4.3	4.3	7.9	71.3	7.3*	2.2		85.1
	5.9	2.1	5°.	2.4	83.1		7.0	5.7	93.8
Minn. 11903	7.3	ቱ•0	2.7	1.6	86.8	0.0	1.4		0.46
NE 106	22.3#	5.1#	2.7	9.0	69.5	6.3			80.2
BN9815-3	10.4*	1.0	9.4	ተ。9	75.1	11.3*	2.8		81.4
ND671-4Russ	3.7	3.1	4.2	1.0	87.0	2.8			91.6
W842	6 8°	1.6	ထ္က	9.4	80.8	2.2	*0°6		91.8
W903	6.9	3.4	2°8	3.7	83.4	0.1	1.0		8.46
W949R	8.6	1.6	m. m.	ر .	83.1	0.3			93.5
Red Pontiac	10.9#	3.5	h.6	2.8	72.9	2.4	1.9		0.06
Russet Burbank	2.3	2.9	27.8#	.0	h. 99	2.3	1.4		89.3
Norgold Russet	1.9	1.4	5.7	2.0	87.3	1.0	0.8		95.9
Norchip	8.5	8.4	10.4	6.5	72.6	1.5	3.6	8.8	86.8
1/		•	•		•	•			

Percent normal tubers showing no defects (some individuals had more than one type of defect). -1

* Possible weakness of cultivar or clone.

Chip Quality - 1985 North Central Regional Trial Table 8.

Cultivar or Selection	A1b ² /	Man. ^{2/}	001/	KY ² /	LA1/	MI1/	M0 ² /	NE1/	0H ² /	ND2/	/L IM
Early to Medium Early											
Norland MN 11705	3.31	38	0.0	57	w. w.	2.0	6 6 5	2.0		30	0 0
. 10	N	28			25				- Grants	1 1 1 1	0
ND651-9 ND860-2	53	34	0 0	27	0 0 0 0	0 6		0 0	٠. ^د	2 7 7 7	
Medium to Late											
1	0	25	5.	48	2.7		70		59.8	26	
La. 01-38	22	27	2.5		7.2	2.0	70	0.4	50 	30	เก
MS700-83	22	25	9		3.0		73			30	
-	26	28	2.5		3.9		₁₇₉			36	0
MS716-15	43	25	0		3.0		70	0		です	
G670-11	NR	24	2.0		2.7					32	
MN 11816	26	26	ND		2.9	0	70	0		33	
MN 11903	28	34	1.0		2.7		29			33	
NE 106	20	29	NO		NR		65			39	0
10	15	22	ر. ت		NR		89			27	
	28	28	NO NO		2.7		65			32	
	34	33	7.		2.4		2			₽ †	0
M 903	24	26	1.0		2.0		89			38	
W 949R	13	19	QN		3.4	0	73			56	0
Red Pontiac	15	18	QN QN		3.7		50			19	
Russet Burbank	24		QN QN		0.9		63			31	
Norgold Russet	17	18	QN Qu		4.3		09		23.2	27	0
Norchip	32	34	2.0		2.0		69	•	•]	40	0

PCII Color Chart (1 - lightest; 10 - darkest) Agtron (Highest number lightest) 1/2

NR - Not Received ND - No Data No data reported from Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota

North Central Regional Trial Table 9. Early $\mathrm{Blight}^{1/}$ - 1985.

Cultivar or Selection	Alb.	Man.	8	A	Ą	KS	M	5	M	¥	Q.	邕	픙	2	Ø	녛	Ave.
Early to Medium Early																	
Norland	2.0	2	2	2	2	3.0	1.0	2	DNA	4.5	2	2	2	1.0	5.0	0.0	2.8
MN 11705	0.4	2	2	2	2	3,3	ا ئ	2	DINA	2.0	2	2	2	1.3	5.0	2	3.4
NE9.75-1	5.0	2	2	2	2	3°5	4.0	2	DNA	2.5	2	2	2	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.7
ND651-9	2.0	2	2	2	2	ر ش	3.0	2	DNA	3 5	2	2	2	1.3	5.0	2	3,5
ND860-2	0.4	2	2	2	2	0.4	2.3	2	DNA	4.5	2	2	2	1.0	2.0	2	3.5
Medium to Late																	
La. 12-59	2.0	2	2	2	2		က္	2	DINA	0°6	2	2	2	2,5	2.0	2	3.7
La. 01-38	5.0	2	2	2	2	4.3	2.0	2	DNA	2.5	2	2	2	ا 8	5.0	3.0	ى ق.
MS 700-83	5.0	2	2	2	2	0°†	3.0	2	DNA	2.5	2	2	2	ر ان	5.0	2	3°7
MS 704-10	5.0	2	2	2	2	0°E	3.0	2	DNA	3.0	2	2	2	2.0	5.0	3.0	3°₩
MS 716-15	5.0	2	2	2	2	0.4	0° †	2	DINA	2.0	2	2	2	ا 8	5.0	0.4	ക
G 670-11	MR	2	2	2	2	ထ္	4°8	2	DNA	ر .	2	2	2	ထ္	5.0	4.0	က္
MN11816	0.4	2	2	2	2	ب ان	ლ ლ	2	DNA	3.0	2	2	2	2.0	5.0	3.0	3°₩
MN11903	2.0	2	2	2	2	5.0	<u>ر</u> تن	2	DNA	0° †	2	2	2	1.0	5.0	3.0	ب ائ
NE 106	5.0	2	2	2	2	0° †	2.8	2	DNA	1.5	2	2	2	ლ ლ	5.0	3.0	3°57
BN9815-3	5.0	2	2	2	2	3.0	ധ സ്	2	DNA	2.0	2	2	2	2.5	5.0	2	w N
ND671-4Russ	5.0	2	2	2	2	0.4	3.0	2	DNA	u v	2	2	2	<u>ر</u> ش	5.0	2	3.7
M842	5.0	2	2	2	2	0° †	5.0	2	DNA	2.0	2	2	2	3.0	5.0	3.0	ლ თ.
W903	2.0	2	2	2	2	0.4	3.0	2	DNA	3.0	2	2	2	2.5	5.0	2	ထ္
W949R	5.0	2	2	2	2	3.7	ထိ	2	DNA	3.0	2	2	2	2.0	5.0	0.4	က္
Red Pontiac	5.0	2	2	2	2	0°†	4 ت	2	DNA	2, 12,	2	2	2	m m	5.0	٥٠ ل	0° †
Russet Burbank	5.0	£.	2	2	2	4.3	5.0	2	DNA	7:5	2	2	2	w N	5.0	2	4.1
Norgold Russet	2.0	2	2	2	2	0.4	1 8	2	DNA	0°4	2	2	2	1.0	0.0	2	3, 12,
Norchip	5.0	2	2	2	2	4.3	2.8	2	DNA	3.5	2	2	2	2.3	2.0	3.0	3.7
Average	4.7					3.0	3			2.9				2.3	5.0	S,	3.6
1/	•																

1/ Early Blight: 1=susceptible; 5=highly resistant; 0=no disease ND - No Data; DNA - Data Not Available; NR - Selection Not Received

Total Points	1 0 c 8 5	480 m 87 t t t t t t	7 £ 8 0 0 0 0 0 £
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8	ma	• ທ	- 4
2		ma	£ → Ω
8	m	⊅ທ - 0	N
E	N N	- π	#
WO	ľ	#	- m ~
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M		ar ≠ w	
4	4 -	m 10 01	
M	α	- m r	#
KS	N	# K 15	-
IA	m	ω ≠ α	~
A	≉	m La N	-
8		M 21 N	#
Man.	≠ m	N	rv
Alb.	m ==	ω! —	74 F7 (2)
Oultivar or Selection	Early to Medium Early Norland MN11705 NE9.75-1 ND651-9 ND860-2	Medium to Late La. 12-59 La. 01-38 MS700-83 MS704-10 MS716-15 1 GG70-11 MN 11903 MR 11903	MW90153 ND671-4Russ W 842 W 949R W 949R Red Pontiac Russet Burbark Norgold Russet 4 Norchip 5

1/ Merit Ratings

Points 5	4	m	7	-
Rating 1	8	ന	⇉	r

WESTERN REGIONAL POTATO VARIETY TRIAL - 1985

J.J. Pavek, D.L. Corsini, and Cooperators 1/

Uniform Potato Yield Trial The 1985 trial was grown uniformly at eleven locations. It consisted of 12 entries, 9 experimental and 3 standard checks. The data from New Mexico was not received in time to include here. Four locations grew all or some of the entries for early harvest. The trial locations, dates of planting, vine killing, and harvest, and days from planting to harvest were as follows:

		Planting	Vine Kill	Harvest	Days to
State	Location	•Date	Date	Date	Harvest
California	Kern Co.	2/19	6/18	6/24	125
99	Tulelake	5/7	9/4	9/25	141
Colorado	San Luis Valley	y 5/15	8/26	9/12	120
Idaho	Aberdeen-Early	5/1	8/14	8/16	114
**	Aberdeen-Late	5/8	9/12	10/3	148
**	Kimberly	4/30	9/13	10/4	157
New Mexico	Farmington	4/12		10/1	152
Oregon	Hermiston-Earl	y 3/28	7/22	8/2	127
**	Hermiston-Late	4/8	9/23	10/15	190
**	Malheur-Early	4/30	8/14	8/21	113
**	Malheur-Late	5/1	10/1	10/7	159
Texas	Olton	4/6	8/22	8/28	144
Washington	Othello-Early	4/11		8/13	124
_	Othello-Late	4/17		9/30	166
Wyoming	Torrington	Mid-Se	pt frost	destroyed	ltubers

Cultural practices and the use of fertilizer, herbicides, pesticides, and vine killing varied according to local conditions. Trial plots at all locations were irrigated on a regular schedule throughout the entire growing season according to plant needs. April through July temperatures were from 1 to 3F above normal in the northern part of the region while August was about 3F below normal. The southern areas were about normal.

Data on vine and tuber characteristics, yield, internal quality disease reactions, and merit scores are presented in Western Tables 1 through 7. Of the experimental clones, high yielding, oblong non-russet A76147-2 had the highest merit score and long russet A7411-2 was second. This first clone, is a possible replacement for Kennebec in the Columbia Basin, while A7411-2 is similar to Russet Burbank but higher in solids. A7411-2, A74114-4, A76147-2, and TC582-1 will be repeated in this trial in 1986. Colorado will continue testing AC77513-1 and AC77652-1.

^{1/} California, R. Voss, C. Dennett; Colorado, D. Holm; Idaho, S. Love, G. Kleinschmidt; New Mexico, E.J. Gregory; Oregon, A. Mosley, D. Hane, C. Stanger; Washington, R. Thornton, W. Iritani, M. Martin, J. Rupp; Wyoming, K. Bohenblust.

Seed source, stand, vine characteristics, and foliar diseases. $\underline{1}^{\prime}$ Western Table 1.

		Stand						
	Seed	6 %		•	Wilt	t	Early	Early Blight
Entry	Source	(9 10c)	Vine Size	Maturity	QI	WA	1	WA
Full Season								
- A7411-2	ID	97	MLrs	ML	MR	MS	MR	MR
A76147-2	ID	16	MLrg	Med	MS	MR	WS	[
AC77513-1	CO	82	MLrg	M	ł	S	1	S
AC77652-1	S	06	Med	ME	Ø	NS	S	NS
TC582-1	00	94	Lrs	Late	œ	ı	OZ.	ı
Lemhi Russet		95	MLrg	ML	S	Ø	Ø	S
Russet Burbank	OR, ID	96	MLrg	ML	Ø	MS	c/3	SH
Early								
A74114-4	ID	96	Med	ME	Ø	NS	c/3	NS
ND534-4Rus		70×	Med	ME	Ø	NS	တ	VS
78-LC1		96	MSm	[2]	Ø	Ø	Ø	S
NorKing Russet	OR, ID	63*	Med	ME	S	NS	S	NS
Norgold Russet	•	92	Med	M	co.	SA	6/2	SA

M, Med = medium, Lrg = large, Sm = small, ML = medium large, ME = medium early, E = early. Chemical injury in OR seed.

Total tuber yield, cwt/acre. Full season and early harvests. $\underline{1}^{\prime}$ Western Table 2.

		Colifornia	0	ر ارمی	- C	9	200000	6	0 0 0 0	406.400	4	
	Entry	Krn	Tul	SLV	Ab	Kim	Hrm	Mal	01t	Oth	Pro	Mean
	A7411-2	1	580	323	411	396	662	627	295	651	480	509 b2/
	A76147-2	1015	670	408	517	473	769	657	400	930	429	627 a
	AC77513-1	240	415	288	310	356	578	-	333	249	203	402 c
	AC77652-1	210	305	214	258	306	684	528	319	670	325	402 c
	TC582-1	570	370	334	418	411	386	-	302	507	136	387 c
	Lemhi Russet	758	565	326	365 (217)	416	611 (295)	442 (308)	447	594 (852)	442	4 66 p
	Russet Burbank	710	505	301	347 (220)	348	726 (298)	468 (492)	168	754 (810)	387	494 p
	A74114-4	475	535	249	302 (240)	392	747 (495)	447 (311)	236	(501)	90 90 90	431 bc
	ND534-4Rus	420	495	207	(232)	i i	696 (283)	(256)	202	(343)	249	ა დგ ზ
	78-LC1		430	268	(283)	0 0	745 (389)	615 (431)	127	(472)	0	441 bc
	NorKing Russet	510	370	265	287 (282)	289	499	627 (334)	207	(368)	350	392 c
	Norgold Russet	515	480	310	(281)	1	731	(423)	226	(009)	977	458 bc
	Location Means	609	477	291	352	370	653	522	290	618	339	452
1	Early harvest values	lues are	shown	in parentheses	1	0.						

 \pm / Early narvest values are shown in parentheses (7. 2/ Locations used as replications for Duncan's test (P=0.05)

U.S. No. 1's; percent of total yield for locations; overall mean, percent and cwt/acre. 1/ Western Table 3.

Entry	Calif	California Krn Tul	Colo SLV	Ab K	.ho Kim	Hrm	Oregon	Texas	Washi	Washington Oth Pro	E 60	Mean cwt/A
A7411-2	1	89	85	91	00 L1	80	80	77	83	64	 	421 b
A76147-2	89	87	06	80	69	76	79	76	00	62	80	511 8
AC77513-1	80	06	73	801	06	00	1	45	79	56	77	320 c
AC77652-1	95	87	76	85	78	86	80	44	79	09	77	320 c
TC582-1	95	7.0	77	7.1	00	95		16	74	44	00 1/1	315
Lemhi Russet	76	96	80	79	06	92 (77)	88	65	84 (91)	79	80	422 b
Russet Burbank	76	06	55	67 (59)	48	67 (56)	73 (70)	57	76 (91)	38	65	333 c
A74114-4	97	93	78	79 (81)	7.5	93 (74)	90 (83)	179	(92)	09	89	364 bc
ND534-4Rus	93	06	7.9	(78)		85	(83)	20	(16)	52	75	308 c
78-LC1	1	98	75	(74)		84 (84)	99	7	(91)		99	329 c
NorKing Russet	92	88	96	80 (82)	85	87 (80)	88)	47	(91)	58	78	316 c
Norgold Russet	96	94	76	(98)		83 (84)	(34)	34	(78)	52	72	355 c
Location Means	92	06	78	81	78	84	80	53	80	56	76	360

U.S. NO. 1's over 10 oz, percent of total yield for locations; overall mean, percent, and cwt/acre. $\frac{1}{2}$ Western Table 4.

		California	ornia	Colo	Idaho	oho	Ore	Oregon	Texas	A second		Mood
	Entry	Krn	Tul	SLV	Ab	Kim	Hrm	Mal	01t	0th	9-6	% cwt/A
	A7411-2	1	44	13	64	09	58	26	73	63	20	250 b
	A76147-2	65	40	45	64	45	47	37	73	76	55	362 в
	AC77513-1	52	30	6	41	59	56	1	41	58	43	191 bcd
	AC77652-1	20	25	00	32	29	54	40	39	59	34	163 cd
	TC582-1	30	6	16	41	46	20	1	52	38	32	129 d
	Lemhi Russet	32	28	16	42 (23)	67	51	32	09	62	43	219 bc
	Russet Burbank	27	36	က	35	23	28	12 (10)	54	53	30	161 cd
	A74114-4	32	67	20	50	36	65 (47)	50	58	(09)	40	216 bc
	ND534-4Rus	32	38	16	(19)	1	57 (31)	(37)	77	(38)	37	176 cd
	78-LC1	1	16	9	(11)	1	47 (17)	23 (22)	6	(42)	20	127 d
	NorKing Russet	38	27	15	38 (28)	41	64 (25)	26 (32)	38	(45)	36	154 cd
	Norgold Russet	19	33	11	(24)	1	56 (13)	(26)	31	(33)	30	162 cd
-	Location Means	35		15	45	45	50	31	48	58	38	192
ÀI	DEE WESCELN INDIE 2 100 CHOICE	7 7 20	cnores.									

Western Table 5. Specific gravity of tubers. $\frac{1}{2}$

Overall Mean	1.083 bc	77 d	80 cd	e 69	87 8	84 ab	78 d	p 61	70 e	71 e	77 d	72 e	1.077
ngton	1.076	73	99	99	92	74	70	70	09	<u> </u>	7.1	69	1.069
Washington Oth Pro	1.070	70	75	61	82	78 (90)	74 (82)	(82)	(74)	(81)	(80)	(71)	1.072
Texas	1.074	61	69	26	78	7.7	72	28	94	28	63	63	1.066
. =	05	%	1	80	1	94 (60)	81 (87)	91 (83)	(16)	(82)	(88)	(79)	-
Oregon Hrm Me	_	69	84	89	%	90 (72)	77 (69)	79 (71)	(69)	68 (72)	69 (73)	68 (70)	1.076
Kim	1.090	82	84	7.7	82	84	80	82	ŀ	1	83	}	1.082
Idaho	1.088	85	80	9/	98	80 (75)	77 (74)	79 (75)	(74)	(77)	81 (82)	(73)	1.079
Colo SLV	1.094	102	96	80	104	66	06	100	83	87	92	83	1.092
rnia		1.076	86	82	00	87	84	83	73	1	.T 80	75	1.081
California Krn Tu		1.076	80	69	16	78	78	81	75	1	82	76	1.079
Entry	-2	A76147-2	AC77513-1	AC77652-1	TC582-1	Lemhi Russet	Russet Bubank	A7411 4-4	ND534-4Rus	78-LC1	NorKing Russet	Norgold Russet	Location Mean 1

1/ See Western Table 2 footnotes.

Western Table 6. External and internal defects, french fry color, and sugars.

Entry		U.S. No.2 & Culls >4 oz	Common Scab (Ab)	Internal Necrosis % 1/	Hollow heart %	Black- spot 2/	Fry (ID 450	Fry Color ID OR 450 450	Sugars % ID (DWB) Tot. Rec	s % NWB) Red.
A7411-2	1-2	18	Ø	18	0	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.9
A76147-2	47-2	20	W S	20	4	2.4	1.1	2.1	1.6	9.0
AC775	AC77513-1	23		1	25	1.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.0
AC776	AC77652-1	24	Ø	4	25	1.6	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.8
TC582-1	2-1	23	VR	7	7	2.4	2.0	0.2	2.3	1.1
Lemh	Lemhi Russet	19	23	т	12	3.4	1.8	0.2	1.5	0.7
Russe	Russet Bubank	36	æ	13	4	1.9	1.9	T. T	2.4	1.4
A74114-4	14-4	19	SW	00	7	1.5	2.3	2.8	1	1
ND534	ND534-4Rus	27	SM	13	4	-	1	2.7	1	1
78-LC1	C1	34	æ	1	1	1	1	2.8	1	
NorKi	NorKing Russet	23	VR	30	σ	1.8	1	2.8	2.3	1.3
Norge	Norgold Russet	30	œ	v	4	1	1	2.6	1	

Mean of 4 locations (Both California & Idaho locations), 1.0 (lightest) to 5.0 Mean of 4 locations (Tul, Oth, Olt, Pro). (darkest). 12/2

French fry color: USDA standard chart, 0.1 (lightest) to 4.0 (darkest). 3

Western Table 7. Tuber type and merit rating scores. 2/

Entry	Tube	Tubers1/	California Krn Tu	ornia	Colo	A A	Idaho	Kim	Oregon	, [Texas	Washington O+h Pro	ngton	Total
						P	1			<u> </u>	245	100		2000
A7411-2	IJ	Rus	1	ŧ	2	ı	4	က	5	ı		3	5	22
A76147-2	0	Wt	ı	7	2	Н	က	2	ı	Н	2	2	ო	26
AC77513-1	0	Rus	ı	ı	i	ì	ı	1	1	ŀ	ı	1	ı	Н
AC77652-1	0	Rus	4	i	ı	ı	ŧ	ŧ	ŧ	ŀ	က	ı	i	7
TC582-1	0	Rus	2	ı	4	i	-	1	7	ı	4	ī	ı	13
Lemhi Russet	L-0	Rus	က	ı	ന	ı	2	4	7	ı	2	2	4	30
Russet Bubank	ы	Rus	i	ന	ı	i	ı	ŧ	2	ı	ı	4	1	6
A74114-4	0-L	Rus	ı	2	i	2	2	2	m	2	ı	ı	2	18
ND534-4Rus	ы	Rus	Н	٦	I	ı	ı	i .	i	ı	ŧ	ŧ	ı	2
78-LC1	0	Rus	ı	ı	i	4	i	ŧ	ŧ	7	ı	ı	1	6
NorKing Russet	0	Rus	2	١	t	2	ı	ı	i	ო	1	ı		14
Norgold Russet	0	Rus	i	5	ч	က	1	ı	ı	2	I	ŧ	å	14

Shape: O=oblong, L=long, R=round; Skin: Rus=russet; wt=white, non-russet.
Merit Rating: Rank Score 15/2

COLORADO

D. G. Holm and M. K. Thornton

Breeding Program

Characteristics being emphasized in the Colorado program are yield, specific gravity, russeting, and fresh market/processing qualities. Thirty-one parental clones were intercrossed in 1985. Seeds from 258 combinations were obtained. Sixty seedling families were grown in the greenhouse, producing 11,795 tubers for initial selection in 1986.

Seedling tubers were obtained from Dr. R. E. Webb, Beltsville, Maryland; Dr. J. J. Pavek, Aberdeen, Idaho; Dr. R. E. Voss, Davis, California; and Dr. J. Creighton Miller, Lubbock, Texas. The California seedlings were produced from true seed obtained from Colorado.

Selection Program

A total of 58,169 first-year seedlings were planted, with 672 being selected for further observation. Another 714 clones were in various stages of preliminary and intermediate testing. One hundred nineteen of these clones were saved for further evaluation. Nine advanced selections were saved for increase and continued evaluation. Another 93 potato clones are being maintained for breeding or other experimental purposes.

Advanced Yield Trial. Eighteen entries, 13 advanced selections and five cultivars were planted in the advanced yield trial. Data collected on yield, grade, specific gravity, stand, vine maturity, tuber shape and skin type are presented in Table 1.

Russet selections showing the most promise and meriting further testing are: AC79100-1, AC79128-1, CO7916-3 and WNC567-1.

White selections showing promise and meriting further testing are BR7093-24 and TXA17-1.

Chipping and Processing Studies. Five selections and two standard cultivars were tested at harvest and after various storage regimes for chipping potential. Specific gravity was determined at harvest. This data is summarized in Table 2.

None of the clones chipped satisfactorily directly out of 40° F storage or with reconditioning at 70° F for two weeks. AC80545-1, BR7093-24, C08014-2, Atlantic and Norchip produced acceptable chips under most other storage regimes, however.

Twenty-one clones in our program were evaluated for chipping potential by Clover Club Foods Company (Table 3). Numbered clones chipping satisfactorily throughout the test period were AC80545-1 and CO81103-2. Both clones had better chip color than Atlantic and Norchip.

Two other clones, WNC521-12 and WNC672-2, were tested in the National Chipping Trials sponsored by the Potato Chip/Snack Food Association. Both of these clones will be reevaluated in 1986. Results of these tests will determine the status of these clones.

Twenty-nine clones were evaluated for specific gravity, fry color and mealiness. Samples were harvested September 3-4 and stored at 55° F until October 16. At that time, specific gravity, fry color, and mealiness were evaluated. The remaining portion of the sample was stored at 45° F until December 30 when fry color and mealiness were again rated. This data is summarized in Table 4. Specific gravity ranged from 1.109 to 1.076. C08014-2 exhibited the highest specific gravity, while AC8024-5 had the lowest. Seventeen clones had a higher specific gravity than Russet Burbank. Nine clones fried as good as or better than Russet Burbank. Clones with better fry color were: AC77226-10, AC80369-1, AC80545-1, C07920-3, and TC582-1. Four clones, AC80545-1, C07920-3, C08014-2 and TC582-1 received mealiness ratings equivalent to or greater than Russet Burbank.

Sangre Selection Studies. Seventeen line selections of Sangre were made from our tuber-unit seed lot in 1982. Seven selections were made for typical vine and 10 for larger vines. Progeny rows of each selection were grown for observational purposes in 1983. In 1984 and 1985 comparative performance trials were conducted. Data were collected on yield, grade, stand, plant height, and vine maturity. Results of the 1985 study are presented in Table 5.

Clones 10, 11 and 14 have had greater total and U. S. No. 1 yields than the standard clone for two years. These clones are slightly less vigorous early in the season, have taller vines, and are later maturing than the standard. A seed increase has been initiated on each of these selections and will be tested in other areas of the Western United States.

Grower Tests. Two russet selections, TC582-1 and WNC567-1, were released for grower testing in 1985. Both selections will be retested in 1986. Each selection was compared to Centennial Russet and Russet Burbank for seven characteristics by the growers. These characteristics were: Stand, emergence uniformity, vine vigor, tuber type, tuber size, uniformity of tuber size, grade defects, and skin set at harvest. Both selections received good to excellent ratings for most characteristics.

Two additional clones, AC77513-1 and AC77652-1, will be available for grower evaluation in 1986. Performance data for these clones, in addition to TC582-1 and WNC567-1, is summarized in Table 6.

New Potato Cultivar. The naming and release notice for WNC285-18 was submitted for approval in January of 1986. The name selected for WNC285-18 was Ute Russet.

Yield, grade, specific gravity, stand, vine maturity, tuber shape and skin type for advanced yield trial clones. Colorado Table 1.

	yieru citai ciones.	דמו כדר	Vield	(Cwt/A)						
			US #1			US#2		Vine ,	Specific	Tuber Shape,
Clone	Total	Total	%	>10 oz	ZO 7>	& Culls	Stand	Maturity	Gravity	& Skin Type ²
A70369-2	401	247	61.7	43	136	17	100	2.0	1.097	0p,W
AC77149-2	209	137	65.6	33	29	5	66	2.3	1.081	Ob-L,R
AC79100-1	392	307	78.2	98	99	19	66	0.4	1.096	L-0b,R .
AC79128-1	430	310	71.7	95	88	32	86	3.0	1.081	0b,R
BC9668-1	215	126	58.0	15	85	7	66	1.8	1.081	Ob-L,R
BR7093-24	382	290	76.1	33	81	12	66	3.0	1.106	R,W
C07913-1	280	175	62.4	34	99	38	66		1.078	Ob-L,R
C07916-3	327	282	86.3	80	32	13	66	4.3	1.109	0b,R
C07920-3	252	219	87.0	98	27	5	66		1.100	Ob-L,R
CO7922-1	270	200	73.7	52	54	16	96	3.3	1.090	0b,R
TXA17-1	415	350	84.4	94	95	19	86	2.5	1.090	R,W
WNC285-18	248	173	9.69	30	62	13	66		1.089	0b,R
WNC567-1	274	193	70.3	34	69	12	97	2.8	1.086	0b,R
Centennial Russet	216	134	61.9	17	79	2	66	3.0	1.089	0b,R
Nemarus	242	157	8.49	27	73	12	96	3.3	1.085	L,R
Nooksack	261	223	85.3	87	24	14	98	4.3	1.102	0b,R
Norchip	362	215	59.0	19	130	17	98	1.8	1.088	Ov-R,W
Russet Burbank	316	163	51.4	27	143	11	66	2.3	1.086	L,R
Mean	305	217	70.4	67	7.4	14	86	2.9	1.091	
LSD(0.05)	43	42	7.8	30	20	14	NS ³	9.0		

^{1 =} Very Early; 2 = Early; 3 = Medium; $^{1/}_{
m Vine}$ maturity is based on the amount of dead foliage on August 31: 4 = Late; 5 = Very Late.

^{2/}Tuber Shape: R = Round; OV = Oval; Ob = Oblong; L = Long Skin Type: R = Russet; W = White

 $^{^{3/}}$ Not significant

Colorado Table 2. Color of chipping study entries.

00101440 1	GDIC L. O	0101 01 0.	1-77	,	<u> </u>	_	
	At	3 wks	10 wks	10 wks	,	70° F	Specific
Clone	Harvest	70° F	40° F	50° F	10 wks/40° F	10 wks/50 F	Gravity
A70369-2	3.0	2.5	4.5	2.0	4.0	2.0	1.092
AC80545-1	1.0	2.0	4.0	1.5	3.5	1.0	1.096
BR7093-24	2.0	3.0	4.5	1.0	4.0	1.5	1.094
CO8014-2	2.0	2.5	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.5	1.108
TXA17-1	3.0	4.0	4.5	2.5	3.5	1.5	1.086
Atlantic	1.5	2.0	5.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	1.104
Norchip	2.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	3.5	1.5	1.084

Chip color was rated using the Potato Chip/Snack Food Association 1-5 scale.
Ratings of 2.0 or less are acceptable.

Colorado Table 3. Chip color evaluations - Clover Club Foods Company

Colorado Table J.	CHIP COIOI	Evaluations	CTOACT	CIUD TOOU	5 Company
				Chip Co	lor ²
	Tuber	Specific	3	4	Recond
Clone	Туре	Gravity	Oct 1 ³	Jan 15 ⁴	4 wks
Atlantic	White	1.107	1.0	4.5	4.5
TXA17-1	White	1.093	1.0	6.5	4.0
AC80545-1	White	1.098	1.0	4.0	3.5
BR7093-24	White	1.100	1.0	5.0	4.5
A70369-2	White	1.095	1.5	6.0	5.0
Norchip	White	1.085	1.5	5.0	4.5
AC80369-1	Russ	1.097	1.5	6.0	4.5
CO8014-2	Russ	1.109	2.0	7.0	_
CO7918-15	White	1.084	2.0	4.5	6.0
CO81103-1	White	1.105	2.0	4.0	5.0
CO81103-2	White	1.118	2.5	3.0	4.0
AC77226-10	Russ	1.086	3.0	9.0	7.0
CO7917-16	White	1.104	3.0	9.5	8.0
AC77101-1	Russ	1.089	3.0	9.0	6.5
AC77226-13	Russ	1.086	3.5	10.0	9.0
AC79100-1	Russ	1.093	4.0	6.0	6.5
AC8024-5	Russ	1.084	4.0	10.0	9.0
CO8128-1	Russ	1.097	4.0	8.0	7.0
AC80363-1	Russ	1.098	4.5	10.0	6.0
BC0038-1	White	1.096	5.0	_	6.0
AC77669-1	Russ	1.077	6.0	_	9.0

^{1/}Data collected by Larry Anderson.

 $^{^{2/}}$ Color was rated using the PCII 1-10 scale. Ratings of 1-4 acceptable, 5 marginal.

 $^{^{3/}}$ Potatoes were harvested September 2-4 and held at room temperature until October 1.

 $^{^{4/}}$ Stored at 50° F and then cooled to 37° F when the main body of the potatoes were removed from the storage 3-1/2 weeks before frying.

^{5/}Reconditioned at 62-64° F.

Colorado Table 4. Tuber shape, skin type, specific gravity, fry color and mealiness

ratings for twenty-nine potato clones in 1985.

	ratings for twent					. 3
	Tuber Shape	Specific		Color	Meal:	
Clone	& Skin Type	Gravity	Oct 16	Dec 30	Oct 16	Dec 30
A72685-2	Ob,R	1.088	2.0	2.0	1	2
A74133-1	Ob,R	1.081	2.5	1.5	3	3
A74212-1	L,R	1.087	3.5	2.0	2	2
AC77101-1	Ob,R	1.085	3.0	2.0	2	2
AC77226-10	Ob,R	1.084	4.5	4.0	1	1
AC77226-13	Ob,R	1.087	4.0	3.0	3	3
AC77513-1	L,R	1.089	2.0	2.5	3	3
AC77652-1	Ob,R	1.082	1.5	1.0	3	4
AC77669-1	Ob,R	1.077	1.5	1.0	1	3
AC79100-1	L,R	1.089	3.0	3.0	3	3
AC79128-1	Ob-L,R	1.081	4.0	3.5	2	2
AC8024-5	Ob-L,R	1.076	3.5	2.0	2	4
AC80363-1	Ob-L,R	1.089	2.5	2.0	4	2
AC80369-1	Ob,R	1.092	4.5	4.5	2	3
AC80545-1	R,W	1.097	4.5	4.5	4	4
BC0038-1	L,W	1.095	2.5	2.5	4	3
BC9668-1	L,R	1.079	2.5	2.5	1	3
CO7913-1	Ob-L,R	1.079	2.0	2.0	3	4
CO7916-3	Ob,R	1.099	1.0	1.0	4	3
CO7920-3	Ob-L,R	1.102	4.5	4.0	5	4
CO7922-1	L,R	1.089	2.5	3.0	2	2
CO8011-5	Ob,R	1.081	3.0	1.5	3	2
CO8014-2	Ob,R	1.109	4.0	4.0	5	5
CO8048-1	Ob,R	1.087	4.0	3.5	2	3
TC582-1	Ob,R	1.104	4.5	4.0	5	5
WNC285-18	Ob-L,R	1.086	1.5	1.0	2	2
WNC567-1	L,R	1.081	1.0	1.0	3	2
Centennial Russet	ОЪ, R	1.083	1.5	2.0	3	2
Russet Burbank	L,R	1.084	4.0	3.5	4	4

^{1/}Tuber Shape: R = Round; Ob = Oblong; L = Long. Skin Type: R = Russet; W = White

 $^{^{2/}\}mathrm{Fry}$ color was rated on a 1-5 scale. Ratings of 3 or above are acceptable.

 $^{^{3/}}$ Mealiness was rated on a 1-5 scale. A rating of 5 indicates the cooked flesh is dry, with 1 representing a wet texture.

Yield, grade, stand, plant height and vine maturity of 18 Sangre clones. Colorado Table 5.

								Plant		
Clone	Total	Tota1	%	>10 oz	zo	US #2 & Culls	% Stand	Height (cm)	Vine Maturity	
1	340	286	84.3	39	54	0	98	20	2.3	
2	362	286	78.7	45	70	9	86	48	2.0	
က	361	281	78.0	77	74	9	98	94	2.5	
7	378	313	82.9	40	62	3	96	52	2.3	
5	370	295	79.7	50	71	4	97	51	2.3	
9	360	292	80.9	100	26	43	66	88	5.0	
7	309	247	80.0	35	20	12	66	81	4.0	
_∞	419	361	86.3	29	47	10	66	94	3.0	
6	361	305	84.1	70	43	13	98	86	4.5	
10	451	396	87.8	83	48	7	100	99	3.5	
11	423	363	85.8	7.5	55	5	100	29	3.0	
12	408	354	9.98	74	48	7	98	29	3.0	
13	336	286	84.9	77	37	14	97	82	4.3	
14	421	378	9°68	100	35	6	66	62	3,3	
15	370	306	82.6	36	59	9	66	99	3.0	
16	438	365	83.3	59	70	3	66	50	2.0	
17,	391	303	77.4	30	79	6	66	50	2.3	
187	358	291	81.2	31	09	7	100	20	2.3	
Mean	381	317	83.0	58	55	6	86	62	3.0	
LSD(0.05)	5) 56	52	4.4	38	17	6	NS ₃	5	0.5	
1/										

1 = Very Early; 2 =1/vine maturity is based on the amount of dead foliage on August 31: Early; 3 = Medium; 4 = Late; 5 = Very Late.

 $^{2/}_{
m Clone}$ 18 is the standard Sangre produced at the San Luis Valley Research Center.

3/Not significant.

Colorado Table 6. Comparison of advanced numbered selections with Centennial Russet and Russet Burbank for yield and grade.

N	usset alla Kusse	er purpar	IK TOL YEE	tu anu gi	aue.	
					%	%
	No. of	Yield ((Cwt/A)	%	External,	Hollow,
Clone	Tests	Total	US #1	US #1	Defects ¹	Heart
AC77513-1	3	347	265	76.0	6.9	3.0
AC77652-1	3	266	210	78.8	4.3	1.7
TC582-1	3	373	275	73.8	2.9	0.5
WNC567-1	4	321	250	77.4	4.2	0.1
Centennial Russet	6	298	228	74.9	1.7	1.1
Russet Burbank	7	360	238	65.2	7.7	0.7

^{1/}Includes such defects as growth cracks, second growth, misshapen, and alligator hide.

 $^{^{2/}\}mathrm{Based}$ on tubers greater than 10 ounces.

FLORIDA

J. R. Shumaker, D. P. Weingartner, J. Watts, and R. E. Webb

Variety and Seedling Trials Methods. Potato varieties and seedlings were tested for their adaptability and desirable horticultural characteristics at the Agricultural Research and Education Center, Hastings, Florida. Clones were grown in advanced trials (four replications). Telone (6 gpa preplant) and Temik (3 lb ai/A in-the-row at planting) were applied to all trials. Seed was spaced 12 inches apart in 20 foot single row plots. Between row spacing was 40 inches. The crop was planted on February 20 and 21 and harvested May 28-30. Commercial cultural practices were used in all tests. Yield of tubers, their appearance and specific gravity were taken at harvest. Tuber samples were shipped to Berwick, Pennsylvania, for chip color evaluations. The tests were grown under favorable conditions.

Round White and Seedling Adaptability and Processing Quality Trials. In 3 trials replicated 4 times and grown under favorable conditions, seedlings NY72, NY76, AT24-9, B9792-85, B9792-157, and B9555-46, Atlantic (standard chip processing cultivar) And WF31-4 and WF47-4 (USDA white flower selections from Atlantic) produced the best tuber yields and processing traits (Tables 1-2-3). Several USDA seedlings produced highly desirable tuber yields and chip processing traits when grown in observational trials. They will be evaluated in replicated trials during 1986. La Chipper (standard cultivar grown for early table stock market) Ontario, and CF 7523-1 produced some of the higher yields, and while they are not acceptable for chip processing, they do demonstrate excellent fresh market traits. Ontario will be further grower evaluated in 1986.

Long Russet Adaptability Trials. NemaRus, first russet-skin potato with high resistance to golden nematode race A, was released in 1985 by the Agricultural Research Service (USDA) and Florida and Maine Agricultural Experiment stations. Centennial, standard russet-skin cultivar, and Russette produced the highest tuber yields when grown in replicated trials (Tables 4-5). Tubers from both clones are considered oblong. NemaRus, which produces highly desirable long tubers, will be further grower evaluated in 1986.

Florida Table 1. Results from several clones selected for advanced testing at Hastings, Florida -- 1985.

Cultivar	Yield ¹ / (cwt/A)	Tuber Appear-	Specific		Chip	Color	3/	
	US 1A	ance ² /	Gravity	6/3	6/6	6/17		Average
B9792-8B	305 a	6.5	1.076	2	3 -	4	3	3.0
Sebago	265 ab	6.8	1.061	3	3 +	2	5	3.3
Atlantic	256 bc	6.3	1.076	2	3 -	2 +	4	2.8
Belchip	248 b-d	4.3	1.068	3 +	3	2	4	3.0
39792-1.	237 b-e	6.0	1.064	2	2	1	3	2.0
38684-3	233 b-f	5.3	1.070	3	3	3	4	3.3
Denali	227 b-f	6.0	1.074	5	5	4	5	4.8
Ontario	214 c-g	6.3	1.064	6	4	4	5	4.8
lew Norchip	214 c-g	5.0	1.070	2 -	5 +	2	5	3.5
39792-13B	208 d-g	6.8	1.069	3	4	1	3	2.8
39340-13	208 d-g	6.3	1.070	2	2	2	4	2.5
Vorchip	205 d-h	5.0	1.066	3 +	2	2 +	4	3.8
39792-16B	204 d-h	4.7	1.072	1	3	2	4	2.5
39340-13	199 e-h	5.3	1.070	-	-	-	-	-
39535-9	194 e-h	5.3	1.063	4	3	2	5	3.5
39140-32	188 e-i	5.8	1.073	_	-	-	-	-
39792-2B	184 f-i	7.0	1.074	2	3	1	3	2.3
38883-3	184 f-i	6.3	1.063	3	3	4	4	3.5
39140-32	177 g-i	7.5	1.072	2	1	1	3	1.8
38702-18	173 g-i	4.8	1.059	4	5	5	5	4.8
39792-79	158 h-j	6.0	1.066	1	2	2 +	3	2.0
39792 - 14	146 ij	6.3	1.062	3	5	3	5	4.0
Superior	143 ij	7.3	1.067	4	3	3	3	3.3
39792-1B	130 j	6.8	1.060	3 +	2	2	3	2.5

^{1/} Mean separation by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

^{2/} From 10.0 = most desirable to 0.0 = completely undesirable.

^{3/} Chip color: 1-4 = acceptable; 5 = borderline; 6-9 = too dark for use.

Florida Table 2. Results from several clones selected for advanced testing at Hastings, Florida -- 1985.

Cultivar	Yield ^{1/} (cwt/A)	Tuber Appear-	Specific		Ch	ip Co	lor ^{3/}		
	US 1A	ance ¹ , ² /	Gravity	5/28	5/31		6/14	6/25	Average
AT 24-9	292 a	7.0 ab	1.069	3	4	6 +	5	5	4.6
NY 76	246 ab	6.8 a-c	1.065	3	4	3	2 +	4	3.2
La Chipper	244 ab `	4.8 cd	1.070	2	3	3 +	2	3	2.6
NY 72	225 bc	7.5 a	1.072	3	3	3	3	4	3.8
Atlantic	218 b-d	6.3 a-d	1.083	3	2	3 +	2	4	2.8
CF 7523-1	202 b-e	7.0 ab	1.066	3	3	5	5	5	4.2
Penn 71	200 b-e	5.3 b-d	1.067	2	3	3	5	3	3.2
WF 564-3	197 b-f	4.8 cd	1.063	3	5	5	- 5	5	4.6
Sebago	192 b-g	7.0 ab	1.066	3	3	4	5	4	3.8
Sunrise	184 c-h	6.0 a-d	1.071	2	3	3	3	3	2.8
B7592-1	174 c-i	6.3 a-d	1.075	2	3	5	3	4	3.4
NY 71	170 d-j	6.0 a-d	1.068	2	4	3	2	4	3.0
WF 591-1	166 d-j	5.8 a-d	1.075	5	6	6	6	5	5.6
AF 330-1	158 e-j	6.3 a-d	1.067	4	4	5	5	4	4.4
CF 77154-10	157 e-j	6.8 a-c	1.073	3	3	3 +	3	3	3.0
AF 236-1	147 e-j	7.3 ab	1.075	2	2	3	3	3	2.6
New Superior	144 f-j	6.5 a-d	1.074	2	3	2	3	3	2.6
NY 75	143 f-j	5.3 b-d	1.075	3	3	2	2	4	2.8
AT 48.21	141 f-j	6.3 a-d	1.068	2	3	4	2	4	3.0
A73-26	136 g-j	6.3 a-d	1.064	4	5	5	5	4	4.6
PO 121-1	134 h-j	5.5 a-d	1.070	3	2	3	2	3	2.6
Superior	120 i-j	6.5 a-d	1.070	3	3	6	2	4	3.6
AF 465-2	117 ј	6.5 a-d	1.067	3	5	5	5	4	4.4
PO 134-1	34 k	4. 5 d	1.076	2	3	5 +	3	4	3.4

^{1/} Mean separation by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

^{2/} From 10.0 = most desirable to 0.0 = completely undesirable.
3/ Chip color: 1-4 = acceptable; 5 = borderline; 6-9 = too dark for use.

Florida Table 3. Results from several clones selected for advanced testing at Hastings, Florida -- 1985.

Cultivar	Yield ¹ / Tuber tivar (cwt/A) Appear- Specific			Chip	Color	3/		
04101141	US 1A	ance1,2/	Gravity	6/3	6/6	6/18	6/25	Average
B9792-157	282 a	3.8 f	1.061	3	2	3	3	2.8
B9955-46	260 ab	7.5 ab	1.070	1	2 +	1	3	1.8
WF 31-4	256 a-c	7.0 a-d	1.076	3	2	4	3	3.0
WF 47-4	239 a-d	7.0 a-d	1.074	3	3	5	4	3.8
Sebago	234 a-e	6.8 a-d	1.062	2	3 +	2	5	3.0
76C-29-7	233 a-f	6.0 a-e	1.064	4	2	5	3	3.5
73C-26-1	219 a-g	7.0 a-d	1.065	3 +	5 +	5	4	4.3
B9933-27	218 a-g	6.3 a-e	1.070	2	2	3 +	4	2.8
WF 46-3	216 a-h	6.8 a-d	1.074	2	4	2	3	2.8
B9933-2	214 a-i	6.5 a-d	1.073	2	4 +	4	5	3.8
B9955-33	193 b-j	5.8 b-e	1.070	2	2	2	3	2.3
B9955-18	188 c-j	5.3 d-f	1.073	1	3 +	4	4	3.0
Atlantic	184 d-j	6.8 a-d	1.074	2	3	3 +	4	3.0
B9792 - 53	181 d-j	6.5 a-d	1.073	3	3	4	3	3.3
B9931-22	180 d-j	6.0 a-e	1.069	4	3	2	4	3.3
B9933-28	179 d - j	6.0 a-e	1.070	3	4	3	3	3.3
B9955-28	176 d-j	7.8 a	1.058	3	2 +	3 +	3	2.8
B0015-10	172 d-j	5.8 b-e	1.071	2	3	3	4	3.0
B9932-51	170 d-j	7.3 a-c	1.062	2 -	4	4	5	3.8
B9792-61	167 e-j	5.8 b-e	1.067	2 +	3 +	3	3	2.8
B9792-54	167 e-j	4.5 ef	1.072	2 -	4	5 -	4	3.8
В9930-6	162 f-j	5.8 b-e	1.069	3	6	5	5	4.8
B9935-8	159 g-j	6.0 a-e	1.055	2	2	3 +	5	3.0
B9792-69	156 g-j	5.3 d-f	1.069	1	3	5	4	3.3
Superior	149 g-j	7.8 a	1.065	2 -	2	5	4	3.3
B9955-38	148 g-j	7.3 a-c	1.069	2	3	3	3	2.8
B9792-79	145 h-j	5.5 c-f	1.070	4	3	2	3	3.0
B9955-10	143 ij	6.5 a-d	1.076	2	2 +	1	3	2.0
B9931-1	134 j	5.5 c-f	1.070	3	4	4	4	3.8
B9955-21	125 j	6.8 a-d	1.066	2	2 +	2	3	2.3

^{1/} Mean separation by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

^{2/} From 10.0 = most desirable to 0.0 = completely undesirable.

^{3/} Chip color: 1-4 = acceptable; 5 = borderline; 6-9 = too dark for use.

Florida Table 4. Results from several russet clones selected for advanced testings at Hastings, Florida -- 1985.

Clone	Yield ^{1/} (cwt/A) US 1A	Tuber Appearance ² /	Specific
cione	US 1A	Appearance-/	Gravity
Russette	175 a	6.7 a-c	1.074
Centennial	172 a	7.7 a	1.065
39752 - 7	171 a	7.0 ab	1.062
39553-6	151 ab	4.3 bc	1.063
39933-9	142 ab	6.0 a-c	1.068
39885-4	137 ab	5.7 a-c	1.063
39735-1	135 a-c	5.7 a-c	1.064
39569-2	133 a-c	5.7 a-c	1.064
39164-1	117 b-d	6.0 a-c	1.073
39926-11	106 b-e	4.7 a-c	1.068
lemaRus	104 b-f	7.7 a	1.060
9740-4	103 b-f	4.7 a-c	1.070
9648-9	102 b-f	3.7 c	1.064
9888-4	101 b-f	4.0 bc	1.064
9843-12	99 b-f	6.3 a-c	1.060
9738-3	98 b-f	5.7 a-c	1.063
9882-15	83 c-f	4.7 a-c	1.060
9882-16	82 c-f	4.7 a-c	1.061
39932-50	81 c-f	4.3 bc	1.073
9880-17	74 d-f	6.0 bc	1.061
9882-14	64 d-f	5.3 bc	1.061
9885-2	54 ef	3.7 c	1.065
9882-12	52 ef	3.7 c	1.065
9931-10	50 f	4.3 bc	1.062

^{1/} Mean separation by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

^{2/} From 10.0 = most desirable to 0.0 = completely undesirable.

Florida Table 5. Results from several russet clones selected for advanced testings at Hastings, Florida -- 1985.

Clone	Yield ^{1/} (cwt/A) US 1A	Tuber Appearance2/	Specific Gravity
Russette	241 a	6.7	1.070
Minnesota 317	140 b	6.3	1.067
Norgold 534-1	138 bc	7.3	1.060
ND-388-1	137 b-d	4.3	1.067
B0012-19	132 b-e	6.0	1.069
B0012-5	125 b-f	5.7	1.059
Centennial	117 b-f	6.3	1.067
B0012-1	111 b-f	6.0	1.069
B0012-4	97 b-f	5.7	1.072
B0012-16	96 b-f	4.7	1.066
B0012-7	84 c-f	7.3	1.074
NemaRus	83 d-f	6.3	1.056
B9959-18	81 ef	4.0	1.061
B0013-5	75 f	3.3	1.056

^{1/} Mean separation by Duncan's Multiple Range Test, 5% level.

^{2/} From 10.0 = most desirable to 0.0 = completely undesirable.

POTATO BREEDING - IDAHO - 1985

J.J. Pavek, D.L. Corsini, and S. Love

Yield Trials

Two hundred four selections (advanced, intermediate, preliminary) were grown in one or more of eight replicated yield trials at three locations. After harvest each entry was evaluated for internal quality. Advanced russet clones A7411-2 and A74114-4 and non-russet A76147-2 continue to show promise for yield and quality. These three clones are entered in the Western Regional Trial for 1986. Three clones (A70369-2, BR7093-24, TXA17-1) are being tested as potential chippers.

Field and Storage Diseases

Twenty-nine advanced selections and ll cultivars were tested for reaction to verticillium wilt and scab in Aberdeen fields with natural inoculum; to early blight through the use of susceptible spreader rows interplanted with test plots; and to storage rots through inoculation of immature tubers at harvest with a combination of <u>Fusarium sambucinum</u>, <u>F. coeruleum</u>, and Erwinia atroseptica. Results are summarized in Idaho Table 1.

Reactions ranged from highly resistant to highly susceptible for each disease. Many of the cultivars and some of the selections have been evaluated previously and this data is consistent with previous ratings. Only one clone A7982-18, a medium to high yielding, high-quality russet, was outstanding in that it showed good resistance to all diseases tested. A number of selections and cv. Alpha showed moderate to high combined resistance to verticillium wilt and early blight; some of these were susceptible to scab and storage rot. Most of the selections offer much improved resistance over the standards Russet Burbank and Norgold Russet, particularly with regard to verticillium wilt and early blight. In general, wilt or blight ratings above 4, and storage rot ratings above 5 indicate degrees of susceptibility which may be difficult to interpret without access to yield or maturity information. On the other hand, given the intensity of disease in these tests, wilt and early blight ratings of 2 or less, scab ratings below 0.5, and rot ratings of 2 or less indicate a high level of resistance or tolerance.

Germplasm Distribution The distribution of potato germplasm from the Aberdeen program during 1985 is summarized in Idaho Table 2.

Idaho Table 1. Disease Evaluations, Aberdeen 1985.

Cultivar/Breeding Selection	Verticillium Wilt ¹ 0-9	Early Blight ² 0-9	Common Scab ³ 0-5	Storage Rot ⁴ 0-100
curtivary breeding Selection	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-100
Alpha	1.0	2.0	1.8	6
Be1Rus	8.7	8.7	3.1	1
Katahdin	3.0	2.3	2.7	13
Lemhi Russet	6.7	6.7	0.3	6
Nooksack	7.0	4.7	0.1	3
Norchip	7.7	8.0	0.6	6
Norgold Russet	9.0	9.0	0.2	7
NorKing	8.7	7.7	0	18
Rosa	1.7	2.0	2.4	22
Russet Burbank	7.7	4.7	0.2	26
Shepody	5.7	6.0	3.0	7
A7411-2	3.0	3.7	3.3	3
A76147-2	4.7	4.7	2.0	3
AC77652-1	7.3	6.7	3.9	3
TC582-1	2.3	3.0	0	13
A72685-2	4.0	2.7	1.7	17
A77182-1	5.0	5.3	2.0	2
A7815-7	3.7	3.3	0.4	7
A7816-14	5.3	3.0	0.2	6
A7896-7	3.0	4.3	0.3	26
NDA848-3	1.3	3.0	0.1	46
A7869-19	5.0	3.3	0	1
A7946-10	6.7	6.3	0.1	27
A7953-4	2.3	2.0	0.3	11
A7961-1	4.0	4.3	0.1	8
A7982-18	3.7	2.7	0.7	i
A7987-14	1.7	2.0	0.2	24
A7995-1	5.7	4.7	0.6	31
A79172-6	6.3	5.7	0.4	5
A79252-6	4.3	4.3	0.5	9
A76260-16	8.0	8.3	1.4	<1
A79135-3	8.3	7.0	0.5	16
A74114-4	8.0	6.3	1.2	2
ND534-4Rus	9.0	9.0	2.0	1
78LC-1	8.7	8.7	0.2	2
NDA8694-3	9.0	8.9	0.2	10
A66107-51	1.3	2.0	0.3	17
BR6316-7	1.7	2.0	2.7	2
LSD @5%	1.7	1.5	1.1	15

Verticillium wilt, 0 to 9 scale: 0=none; l=trace to 1%; 2=1-5%; 3=5-10%; 4=10-25%; 5=25-40%; 6=40-60%; 7=65-70%; 8=75-90%; 9=>90% of stems in plot dead or dying with typical symptoms (Sept 6). In prior tests under similar conditions r=0.51 to 0.79 for wilt as a function of cfu <u>V</u>. dahliae/g stem.

Early blight, same as above except based on % leaves with blight lesions/necrosis (Sept 3).

Common scab rated on a 0 to 5 scale based on an index (% tubers with scab) x (severity of scab lesions, 1-5) x (US grade of worst tuber, 1-3) x factor to convert to scale of 0-5.

Storage rot rated on a 0 to 100 scale based on an index [(fraction nonwounded tubers with rot x 10) + (fraction wounded tubers with rot) + (fraction tubers with soft rot x 10)] x (severity of rot, 1-5).

Idaho Table 2. Distribution of clones, seedlings, and seeds - 1985.

LOCATION	COOPERATOR	NUMBER	LOCATION	COOPERATOR	NUMBER
Clones:					
Alberta	C. Schaupmeyer	1	Michigan	D. Chase	14
Arizona	F. Harper	6	Minnesota	F. Lauer	1
British Columbia	N. Wright	2	Missouri	J. Reeves	10
California	V. Amoah D. Douches	9 7	Netherlands	Ir. Beekman	9
	A. Hakim-Elahi M. Pecsok	13 7	New Mexico	E. J. Gregory	3
	R. Voss	42	North Dakota	R. Johansen	1
Colorado	D. Holm	1	Ohio	J. Peterson	1
Idaho	D. Clark C. Davis D. Douglas G. Kleinkopf	6 6 2 9	Oregon	D. Hane G. Stanger J. Zalewski	4 3 2
	G. Kleinschmidt G. McMaster		South Dakota	P. Prashar	2
	K. Mohan G. Monroe P. Muneta	24 2 8	Texas	J. C. Miller, Jr D. Smallwood	·. 2
	T. Owing D. Peterson J. Peterson M. Willard	2 11 2 1	Washington	Dr. Iritani M. Martin R. Thornton	7 123 14
	J. R. Davis	2	Utah	J. Kikkert	1
Kansas Maine	T. Wagner A. Reeves	47 1	Wisconsin	B. Bowden J. Fuller R. Hanneman	5 38 2
		·	Wyoming	K. Bohnenblust	3
Seedling tubers o	or seeds:				
California Colorado North Dakota Oregon Texas	R. Voss D. Holm R. Johansen D. Hane S. James A. Mosley D. Smallwood	48 fami 139 " 64 " 12 " 98 " 153 cro	osses		

LOUISIANA

James F. Fontenot, H. M. Brewer, K. C. Torres and P. W. Wilson

Introduction

The objectives of the Louisiana potato breeding project remain the same but the procedure will be different since the seedling tubers produced in the greenhouse will not be initially planted in the north (Wisconsin) as in the past. These first year seedlings will be planted in Louisiana and thus more emphasis will put on the environmental stress objectives such as drought, heat, frost, and air pollution tolerance. The goals of high yield and wide adaptability will not be diluted. Nor will the objectives of improved culinary quality, storage ability, tuber type, insect resistance and disease resistance be neglected.

Other objectives are to gain a further insight into the physiological changes during rest and to ascertain the effect of growth regulators, applied as preplant, preharvest and postharvest treatments on the production, storage ability and quality of potatoes. The total alkaloid content must be investigated.

The potato is the leading vegetable crop in the world and ranks fourth; behind rice, wheat, and corn; in economic value among the food crops of the world. The U.S. per capita consumption of this vegetable is over 100 pounds. It is one of the cheapest sources of carbohydrates and furnishes appreciable amounts of vitamins B and C, as well as some proteins. The increase in size, scope and volume of the potato processing industry has been one of the most important developments in the food field and this is coupled with the increase in per capita consumption of processed potatoes in the U.S. No clone exists today which is ideal for all or many of the uses made of potatoes whether in the processed form or the fresh table stock form. These are some of the reasons that it is foremost to continue the development of improved cultivars.

The fact that potato production can be completely mechanized and can fit into large as well as small operations is a great benefit. It is predicted that the acreage of potatoes in this state and nation will increase. This could help solve some of the concerns of the American public for both the plight of the farmer at home and hunger abroad.

Very few southern states have seen fit to include potato breeding as a research project for their state. Since none of these states produce certified seed potatoes it is of upmost importance that wide adaptability be our primary objective. We are unique in this respect because we realize unless a new clone will produce well in the areas of certified seed production (North) it will not be

available for southern production no matter what its producing potential.

Diverse genetic stock which possesses genes for desired characters will be used as parental lines and crosses will be made in the greenhouse and field. True seed derived from these crosses will be planted in the greenhouse in early November. These seedlings will be allowed to grow to a height of one to two inches and then transplanted to three inch pots and allowed to grow to maturity which will be early March. Approximately 15,000 to 20,000 seedlings will be grown each year. Probably only 50 percent will show sufficient promise to warrant further testing. Discards will be made due to poor yield, shape, color, and absence of other desirable characters. The selected clones will be placed in storage at 40° F and 85 percent relative humidity until early August when they will be planted in a field test plot at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Natural stress conditions such as high temperature, drought, and high ozone levels exist at this time of year as well as a high insect population. These clones will be harvested in early December in order to take advantage of the average killing frost which occurs on November 20. Clones surviving these conditions will serve as valuable genetic stock to significantly improve environmental adaptation and metabolic efficiency of the potato.

First year numbered clones will be divided into two lots. One lot will be planted in Louisiana in March and the other lot will be planted in the north in late May.

All clonal selections will be screened with the listed objectives in mind and physiological experiments will be conducted on dormancy, suberization, etc.

There are many practical reasons to break dormancy or prolong dormancy of the potato tuber. The effect of clone, temperature, moisture availability, mineral nutrients and day length during the growing seasons should be explored further. Other effects are hormonal factors like abscisic acid, gibberellins, and etc.

The effects of several conditions on suberization will be investigated with the hope of promoting a more rapid and efficient occurrence of this very important physiological process in cut seed potatoes and whole tubers. The effect of some fatty acid applications along with acetic acid, potassium hydroxide, coenzymes along with certain fungicides will be used to determine suberin layer and wound periderm formation.

The most promising lines will be eradicated from all pathogens by use of tissue culture and thermotherapy.

Louisiana Trials

True potato seed were planted in the greenhouse on 11/6/84 and harvested on 3/6/85. All selections were stored at 5°

C and 85 percent relative humidity. Clones from 39 families were planted in the field on 8/7/85 and harvested 11/21/85. Heavy rains and high temperatures prevailed during the growing season and even though the plant stand was poor we made 112 selections at harvest. Outstanding parents were 12-60; 01-41; 01-5; 01-1; 01-18; 01-12; and 92-70. Parents which excelled in vigor were 31-124; 12-59; 42-38 and 81-20. Other first year clones were planted on the campus on 9/24/85 and were harvested on 12/20/85. Selections 51-113 through 51-183 were selected at that time and the most selections were made when the following parents were used: 01-18; 01-47; 42-38; 11-49; 12-60; 01-41 and the Ind. 78-59-1X01-38 combination.

We attempted to use the following Solanum species introduction in our breeding program S. acaule 472637; 472650; 472682; 472715; S. canasense 230511; 265864; S. chacoense 414144; 458311; S. demissum 161168; 365380; S. fendleri 275164; 458419; S. medians 283081; 473496; and S. stoloniferum 160224, and 186544.

The regional trial was planted at Baton Rouge on 3/12/85, and harvested on 6/20/85. This data is presented in Table 1. The top clones in yield of U.S. #1/cwt/A were Norland with 176; Red Pontiac 139; G670-11 with 136; La. 01-38 with 134; and MS700-83 with 125 cwt/A. The best lines in total solids were W842; MS716-15, MS704-10 and ND860-2. Outstanding entries in potato chip quality were Norchip; W903; La. 01-38; W842; and ND651-9. After this and many other characteristics were considered for overall worth as a cultivar La. 01-38 was rated first; Norland second; G670-11 third; MS700-83 fourth, and ND860-2 was rated fifth.

A summary of grade defects is presented in Table 2. Some clones produced a very large number of tubers with scab, growth cracks, and seasonal growth.

In another yield test harvest in 1985 the top clones in yield of U.S. #1's per plot were 43-18 with 19.8 pounds; Red LaSoda, 17.2; LaChipper, 17.2; 81-20 with 11.5 and 01-38 yielded 11.0 pounds. The same rank was held in total yield except LaChipper outyielded Red LaSoda.

Twelve clones selected in 1982 were tested in the spring of 1985 and six were designated as having some potential and these were 23-26 a vigorous late maturing line; 21-33 a clone medium in vigor and maturity; 21-37 a vigorous medium maturity selection with good tuber type; 21-46 rated medium in vigor and maturity an excellent tuber type; 21-77 medium in vigor and maturity; and last 21-113 a vigorous late maturing kind. The clone with the highest specific gravity was L21-33.

In the 1985 spring season 42 clones selected in 1983 were observed at Baton Rouge and 15 were considered worthy of further study. Five clones were considered to be of

excellent type those are 31-58; 31-94; 31-120, 31-131 and 31-211. In a tuber greening study only 31-94, 31-211 and 31-218 were rated low in that characteristic.

We selected 99 clones in September 1984 at Stark Farms, Wisconsin and 27 were rated good to excellent in plant and tuber type in the spring of 1985 at L.S.U. In a tuber greening study 41-68 showed no green color after 34 days light exposure; 41-38, 41-52 and 42-93 showed very slight greening.

Some cultivars and advanced lines were compared to the regional trial entries in chipping quality, boiling quality and tuber greening (Table 3). The five best clones in potato chip quality six days after harvest were 21-75; 01-47; Norchip; Wisc. 903 and LaChipper. Clones showing the least after-cooking darkening were Norchip; Wisc. 903; 21-46; LaChipper; Russet Burbank; 42-38; and 81-20. Tubers of certain lines were exposed to diffuse light for 30 days and no green color developed on tubers of Red Norland; 01-38; 12-59; Norgold Russet nor ND671-4.

An experiment was initiated on 9/24/85 to determine the influence of different plant growth regulators, hormones, and a fungicide on the germination, growth, and vigor of fall-planted Red LaSoda potatoes. The principle obstacle to producing potatoes in Louisiana in the fall is the establishment of a stand. After planting, seed potatoes tend to rot in the soil, especially if cut pieces were used. This may be attributed to cold, wet weather in September and October; to failure to satisfy seed dormancy requirements; or to the proliferation of soil microorganisms in the summer. Since a few seed pieces usually sprout regardless of adverse conditions, there are either random factors involved, or there are one or more controllable factors operating which may be approachable with available biochemical "handles", ie. growth regulators.

Table 3 summarizes the treatments, the solution concentrations of the growth regulators and fungicide, the duration of the seed-piece-dipping operation, and the condition of the seed piece used in this experiment. Standard abbreviations of several of the treatments were used. Both whole and cut seed pieces, dipped in water and not dipped in water were used as controls.

Red LaSoda potatoes were planted in an Olivier silt loam soil on September 24 after receiving the treatments outlined above. Each plot consisted of one row, four feet wide and 10 feet long with a five foot alley between replications. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with four replications of each treatment combination. A factorial arrangement of treatments was used with each growth regulator in combination with the fungicide.

The first two weeks after planting were relatively cold and wet. Therefore, beneficial effects of applied growth regulators may well have been expected. Herbicides were not used, since most are growth regulators. Since physical mechanical cultivation was not used until the sixth week, weed pressure was high.

The potatoes which had been treated with GA were the first to emerge and within three weeks had achieved 100 percent emergence. However, the application of Captan with GA delayed full emergence by one week. The early emergence of GA-treated potatoes appears at first to be desirable, but the emerging seedlings were all stems and few leaves. If GA were to be used commercially, it would be necessary to apply a different growth regulator after emergence to suppress further stem elongation.

Also notable is that by the end of the sixth week after planting all treatments had achieved \geq 90 percent emergence except P293 and IAA.

The influence of growth regulators and a fungicide on the main stem length of fall-planted Red LaSoda potatoes was also measured. The longest stem length (37.5 cm) resulted from the application of GA to potato seed pieces and shortest stem length (11.4 cm) from the application of Alar. The application of Captan appeared to reduce the stem length four cm. or more for the following treatments: Medina, P293, GA, and Ethrel (25 ppm).

The temperature dropped to 24° F on 12/15/85 and the potatoes were harvested on 12/20/85. The growing season was too short to measure any yield differences.

	Comments and General Notes	Nice tuber type Poor stand due to		storage ability	Excellent tuber	type	Russet		Nice tuber type	Poor stand due to	freeze damage Poor stand due to	freeze damage					Second growth;	Second growth:	poor type		
•	Chip ^{3/} Color	3.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	î	100	4.00	0.2	3.4	3./	0.9		4.3	2.0
ige - 1985	Gen. ^{2/} Merit Rating	2		2		4			3												
Baton Rou	Aver. Total Solids	14.8	14.8	16.2	14.8	15.4	16.2	17.3	16.7	14.8	15.2	0	14.8	7.01	24.0	2.4.	14.8	14.8	,	14.8	14.8
conducted at Baton Rouge	Aver. Percent US #1	85	99	73	73	73	89	73	81	64	77		04	100	7/	7.7	9/	65		63	59
trial	CWT/A Aver. Yield US #1	176	9	123	120	125	17	88	136	34	30	CC	32	- 10	5,0	84	139	15		70	54
regional	CWT/A Aver. Yield	208	66	169	164	171	113	121	167	53	39	L	101	100	1109	110	183	23		112	91
North central	Aver. 1/ Mat.				m m	2	2	1	4	2		¢.	200	2	200	7	4	5		3	m
Louisiana, Table 1. No	tion Number riety	EARLY TO MEDIUM EARLY Norland MN 11705	ND 651-9	ND 860-2	MEDIUM 10 LAIE La 12-59 La 01-38	MS700-83	MS704-10	MS716-15	\sim	MN 11816	WN 11903	WDC71 4P	NDO/ 1-4KUSS		- 1	W 949K	Ked Pontlac	Russet Burbank		Norgold Russet	Norchip

1/ 1-Very Early-Norland maturity; 2-Early-Irish Cobbler maturity; 3-Medium-Red Pontiac maturity; 4-Late-Katahdin maturity; 5-Very Late-Kennebec or Russet Burbank maturity.

 $^{2/}$ Place top five among all entries including check varieties; disregard maturity classification.

Av. of seven (7) ratings - $^{3/}$ Chip Color - PCII Color Chart or Agtron. Chipped six (6) days after harvest. color chart.

Louisiana, Table 2. Summary of grade defects--regional trial--1985.

	Total ^{3/}				
Selection Number or Variety	Scab ^{2/}	Growth Cracks	Second Growth	Sun Green	Tubers Free of External Defects
EARLY TO MEDIUM EARLY					
Norland	4	0	0	8	88
MN 11705	8	0	0	0	92
ND 651-9	0	4	4	4	88
ND 860-2	4	0	0	8	88
MEDIUM TO LATE					
La 12-59	24	8	12	0	56
La 01-38	0	0	12	0	88
MS700-83	0	16	0	8	76
MS704-10	0	4	8	0	88
MS716-15	12	4	0	0	84
G670-11	0	20	8	0	72
MN 11816	20	0	8	8	64
MN 11903	8	0	4	4	84
ND671-4Russ	20	4	12	0	64
W 842	4	0	4	0	92
W 903	4	20	0	0	76
W 949R	0	8	0	0	92
Red Pontiac	4	16	40	0	40
Russet Burbank	0	4	88	0	8
Norgold Russet	4	0	16	0	80
Norchip	0	8	16	4	72

 $^{^{1/}}$ Based on four 25 tuber samples (one from each replication). Percentage based on number of tubers.

 $^{^{2/}}$ Includes <u>all</u> tubers with scab lesions whether merely surface, pitted or otherwise and regardless of area.

 $^{^{3/}}$ This total - tubers free from any external defect of any sort.

Louisiana, Table 3. Cultivar differences in chipping quality, boiling quality, and tuber greening of Louisiana grown potatoes--1985.

	Chip Evaluation ^{1/}	Boiling Test ^{2/}	Tuber Greening ^{3/}
Red Norland	3.7	4.0	1
01-38	2.4	3.0	1
12-59	2.7	3.7	1
Russet Burbank	6.0	1.7	2
Norchip	2.0	1.0	10
Norgold Russet	4.3	5.7	1
ND 671-4	2.7	5.0	1
Red Pontiac	3.7	3.2	3
ND 651-9	2.6	2.2	4
Wisc 903	2.0	1.2	5
Wisc 842	2.4	2.5	4
Wisc 949 R	3.4	2.5	2
G 670-11	2.7	3.5	5
M.S. 700-83	3.0	6.3	4
M.S. 704-10	3.9	2.7	3
M.S. 716-15	3.0	3.2	5
Minn 11705	3.1	2.7	4
Minn 11816	2.9	3.3	3
Minn 11903	2.7	2.8	2
ND 860-2	3.0	6.0	4
Kennebec	3.0	2.0	10
A11-62-90-64	2.6	2.5	8
21-37	2.4	2.2	
21-113	2.3	4.7	9
21-75	1.9	4.3	
21-46	2.9	1.3	
21-77	3.1	5.7	
01-38	2.6	7.7	
23-26	3.4	2.2	2
42-38	3.4	1.7	4
21-33	2.6	2.5	
81-20	2.6	1.7	9
Red LaSoda	3.4	1.8	2
82-119	2.4	3.5	
01-47	2.0	2.5	
31-124	3.0	3.0	10
LaChipper	2.0	1.3	8
43-18	2.1	1.8	4
01-41	2.6	5.8	
43-18	2.4	1.8	4

 $^{^{1/}}$ 1 = excellent chip color six days after harvest. 10 = unacceptable color six days after harvest.

^{2/ 1 =} excellent color. 10 = unacceptable color.

 $^{^{3/}}$ tubers exposed to different light in the laboratory for 30 days. $_{\rm 1}$ = no green color. $_{\rm 10}$ - very green color.

Louisiana, Table 4. Treatments used in the fall-planted-potato test.

Treatment	Solution concentration	Duration of dip	Seed-piece condition
	Witho	Without Captan	
Ethrel Medina P293 Alar Alar GA IAA Kinetin Captan No H20 No H20 Captan	500 ppm (1 gal./4000 ft ²) 200 ppm 1000 ppm 1000 ppm 50 ppm 25 ppm 25 ppm 2000 ppm 2000 ppm	Somain. Somain. Somain. Somain.	cut cut cut cut cut cut whole whole
	With Captan (20	(2000 ppm, 5 min. dip)	
Ethrel Medina P293 Alar GA IAA Kinetin Ethrel	500 ppm (1 gal./4000 ft ²) 200 ppm 1000 ppm 1000 ppm 50 ppm 25 ppm 25 ppm	5 min. 5 min. 5 min. 5 min. 5 min. 5 min. 5 min. 5 min.	cut cut cut cut cut cut cut cut cut

Maine

G. A. Porter, H. J. Murphy, and L. S. Morrow.
University of Maine, Orono and Presque Isle, Maine

Introduction: Forty potato varieties and clones were tested at Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle, Maine during the 1985 growing season. This test was conducted as part of the NE 107 Regional Project (Breeding and Evaluation of Potato Clones for the Northeast).

Methods: Single row plots, 25 feet long were planted on May 22 using a randomized complete block design and six replications. Fertilization consisted of 1200 lbs/A of 12 - 12 - 12, banded at planting. Cultural practices were similar to those used on commercial farms in the area and date of vine kill was based on maturity classification of the cultivars (please see Maine Tables 2, 3, 4). Specific gravity was determined using the weight in air, weight in water method. Hollow heart ratings indicate the number of hollow tubers found per 60 large tubers examined. All seed tubers were supplied by the Maine Seed Potato Board (Sangerville Project).

Results: Weather conditions during 1985 were ideal and rainfall was uniformly distributed throughout most of the summer (Maine Table 1.). As a result, yield and quality were excellent for many of the test varieties. Within the early and medium-early tests, only four clones demonstrated yield potential equal to Superior (Maine Table 2.). These clones were CS7697-24, CF7679-15, CS7639-1, and F70021. Of these four, all had marginal or poor processing characteristics, but tuber appearance for fresh market was good for all except F70021. Tubers from CF76183-2, CF77154-10, B9340-13, and Superior had acceptable chip colors; however, of these four only Superior and B9340-13 attained acceptable yields.

Within the medium and medium-late trials, usable yield of AF474-2 and F74123 exceeded that of Kennebec, while those of several others were equal to Kennebec (Maine Table 3.). Processing characteristics of these two clones were unacceptable; however, tuber appearance was quite good. B9140-32 and W752 had acceptable chip and fry colors; however, yield of the former was very low. Norking Russet was an acceptable russeted selection for fresh market and processing, except that average tuber size was very small.

Yields were generally very high within the late trial (Maine Table 4.). Tuber appearance, usable yield, and specific gravity were particularly good for Elba and CS7635-4. The former does not process, while CS7635-4 may be useful for french fries or chipping if handled properly. Yield and quality of russeted/long types were exceptional during 1985 (Maine Table 4.). Usable yield and specific gravity were highest for

Russet Burbank, A7411-2, and A72685-2, however, tuber appearance was below average for the latter two. Fry colors were acceptable for all clones except A72685-2 and CS73105-2R.

Complete details of these trials will be published in the 1985 Performance Evaluations for Potato Clones and Varieties in the Northeastern States. This bulletin will be available from the Public Information and Central Services (PICS), University of Maine; Orono, Maine 04469.

Maine Table 1. Weekly average minimum and maximum air temperatures and total weekly rainfall for Aroostook Farm, Presque Isle, Maine - 1985.

Week Ending	Avg. Tempe	rature F	Rainfall
	Min.	Max.	Inches
May 13 - 19	39	64	2.1
20 - 26	42	71	0.3
27 - June 2	46	72	0.8
June 3 - 9	44	73	0.8
10 - 16	45	66	1.0
17 - 23	50	74	0.7
24 - 30	50	71	1.6
July 1 - 7	54	84	2.5
8 - 14	55	76	0.7
15 - 21	59	80	1.1
22 - 28	52	78	0.6
29 - Aug. 4	51	75	1.4
Aug. 5 - 11	54	83	0.1
12 - 18	51	78	0.6
19 - 25	48	73	0.2
26 - Sept. 1	48	69	0.7
Sept. 2 - 8	51	66	0.4
9 - 15	40	63	0.6
16 - 22	47	77	0.0
23 - 29	47	69	1.8
Total			18.0

Maine Table 2. Yield, usable yield, percent defects, tuber size distribution, specific gravity, hollow heart ratings, tuber appearance, chip color, and french fry color for early and medium-early varieties grown at Presque Isle, Maine - 1985.

Varíety	Yield Total	(Cwt/A) Usable	% Defects	Size Dis 1-7/8 to 4 in	Distribution (%) Spe 1 in. 2-1/2 to 4 in. Gra	Hollow sc_Heart avi_Rating	w t Tuber ng App ²	. Chip Color ³	French Fry Color ⁴
Early Test-100 days									
Superior	362	357	•	∞ \square	5.9	1	40	•	•
AF339-5	347	311		o 0	3.0 .0	ر ا	၇ မ		
B9569-2	262	259	i.	9	6.5	9	က		•
CF76183-2	335	289	•	∞	3.9	7	സ		•
CF//154-10 CS7697-24	30/ 386	300 352	0.8	98.2 96.7	40.0 56.8	32 0 0	24	4.9 5.3	1.1
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	26	24				4			
Medium-Early Test-105	days								
Superior	407	398		α.	9.2		က		•
AF465-2	332	326		4.	9°6		5		
B9340-13	388	373	•	۲.	4.5		. 2		•
CF7679-15	408	394		4.	2.7		4 (•	•
CF//50-I	395	383	•	٠.	7.7		m ·		
CS 7296-5	352	320		ا	0.2		2 ·		•
CS7639-1	425	409	ش		3.7		4	•	
CS7747-7 F70021	410 436	341 419	16.8 3.9	98°2 98°0	57.7 68.1	89 2 79 2	2 2	9.3	4 4 . 4 . 3
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	32	37				2			

^{1/1.0} omitted
2/Tuber appearance: l= poor, 5= excellent
3/chip color: l-7 acceptable, > 7 unacceptable
4/French Fry color: l-3 acceptable, >3 unacceptable

Maine Table 3. Yield, usable yield, percent defects, tuber size distribution, specific gravity, hollow heart ratings, tuber appearance, chip color, and french fry color for medium and medium-late varieties grown at Presque Isle, Maine - 1985.

Variety	Yield Total	Yield (Cwt/A) Total Usable	% Defects I	Size Distrib 7/8 to 4 in. 2	Distribution (%) 4 in. 2 1/2 to 4 in.	Spec ₁ Grav1	Hollow Heart Rating	Tuber App ²	Chip 3 Color ³	French Fry Color ⁴
Medium Test-110 days										
Kennebec	473	442	6.7	9 1	70.0	80 6	П	ကျ	•	2.6
Khine Ked AF9058-M	441 433	438 384	0.0	95.5 97.0	64.0 54.0	74	00	∾ ⊷	ა ტ გ. ი.	2.5 0.0
B9140-32	273	267	2	7	67.0	82	9	က	•	1.1
CS77120-8	480	411	14.5	2	66.5	98	9	က		5.9
F74123	496	480	3.2	7	9.79	84		က	•	4.5
	413	387	6.1	/	53.9	101	0	2	•	1.4
WF591-1R	429	395	7.7	4	0.79	လ	61	2	•	က္
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	42	38				4				
Medium-Late Test-115 d	days									
Kennebec	435	379	\sim	96.5	•	88	0	က	7.5	5.6
Norking Russet	352	346	1.6		9.2>10 0	. 90	0	က	7.6	2.5
Shepody	397	334	S	7.9	.2		0	2	7.9	3.0
AF474-2	444	420	5.3	7.6	7.0	98	Н	4	8.7	3.1
ND534-4	369	359	2.5	22.4<4 oz.	က်	•	0	4	0.6	3.1
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	43	23				m				

See footnotes Table 2.

Maine Table 4. Yield, usable yield, percent defects, tuber size distribution, specific gravity, hollow heart ratings, tuber appearance, chip color, and french fry color for late and russet/long varieties grown at Presque Isle, Maine - 1985.

Variety	Yield Total	Yield (Cwt/A) Total Usable	% Defects	Size Distr 1-7/8 to 4 in.	Distribution (%) 4 in. 2-1/2 to 4 in.	Spec H	Hollow Heart Rating	Tubgr	Chip Color ³	French Fry Color
Late Test-120 days										
Katahdin F1ba	428	395 461	7.7	တ ဟ	23	90	00	സ	•	•
Hampton	447	425	• •		. ∞	84	0	4	• •	• •
CS 7635-4 N 7 64	461 487	445 430		97.1 97.6	73.9 62.8	100 89	00	റവ	7.3	3.9
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	56	59				4				
Russet/Long Test-130 days	days			<4 oz.	>10 oz.					
Russet Burbank	427	382	•	19.1	22.2	66	0	က	•	•
Go1 dRus	365	334	9.8	13.7	36.5	93	9	4	7.0	1.8
NemaRus	420	366		α	45.9	83	4	3	•	•
A7411-2	468	433	•	4	32.6	3 6	-	2	•	•
A72685-2	448	406	•	9	31.9	98	က	C-1	•	
B9540-55	374	339		12.7	27.0	82	0	က	•	
B9596-2	372	351		\sim	10.5	85	0	က	•	
CS73105-2R	374	341	•	9	4 j	80	0	က	•	
Waller Duncan LSD (K=100)	43	42				9				

See footnotes on Table 2.

MAINE -- 1985

Alvin F. Reeves, Robert B. Long, and Garland S. Grounds

Potato Breeding

Seed and seedling production. Seed production was in three areas: 1. combining high yields with scab resistance in round white table varieties, 2. combining long russets with high yield and high dry matter, and 3. crossing selections with good chip color to round white selections with high dry matter and good yields. Fifty-seven parents were used in 95 crosses to produce 114,000 seeds. Open-polinated fruits from field-grown plots yielded a total of 1,672,000 seeds. These came from six russet selections, two chipping selections, and three round white varieties. Greenhouse plantings of true seed produced 59,277 seedlings from which 41,389 tubers were harvested.

Seedling selection. A total of 381 (0.9%) new selections were saved from 42,300 single hills. From the 194 12-hill plots, 29 (15%) were saved for further testing. Thirty-five 60-hill plots, 61 advanced selections, and 40 Campbell selections were maintained and tested.

Protoclonal selection. One-hundred-twenty-nine clones from culture of Russet Burbank leaf protoplasts were field tested. Nineteen of these were grown in replicated yield test plots. Eight of these clones had yields equal to Russet Burbank, and three clones had higher specific gravity than Russet Burbank.

Disease tests. In cooperation with Drs. Franklin Manzer, Richard Storch, Bill Brodie, Robert Goth, Gilbert Banville, Simeon Leach, and Robert Young, a number of selections were tested for resistance to several diseases. All tests were inoculated either directly or on spreader rows within the plots. Results were as follows: 26 of 75 selections tested were resistant to early blight; 25 of 51 to late blight; 34/130 to common scab; 4/25 to leafroll; 23/51 to acid scab; 58/149 to verticillium; 133/161 to net necrosis; 20/64 to virus X; and 9/34 to golden nematode.

Physiological disorders. Additional tests for physiological problems showed 38 of 148 resistant to greening; 25/80 to hollow heart; 47/56 to blackspot bruising; and 46/56 to shatter bruising.

Yield tests. A total of 121 selections were grown in replicated yield tests in 1985. Thirteen yielded better than the control varieties, 43 had specific gravities higher than the controls, and two bettered the controls in both respects. Early and mediumearly maturing selections were given 120 pounds of nitrogen per acre and killed at 90 days and 95 days, respectively. Medium maturity selections were given 140 pounds of nitrogen and killed at 103 days. Medium-late selections were given 160 pounds of nitrogen and killed at 109 days.

Chip tests. After processing in December and February from four different storage temperatures, four selections and Allagash Russet had better chip color than Monona: AF 236-1, AF 307-5, AF 324-1, and CS 7232-4.

Grower trials of advanced selections. Nine unnamed selections were grown on commercial farms in 1985: AF 92-3, AF 236-1, AF 465-2, BR 7088-18, CF 7353-1, CF 7523-1, CS 7232-4, CS 7697-24, and WF 564-3.

Round white tablestock selections:

Early maturing: CS 7697-24 is very high yielding. Its scab susceptibility will be a problem.

Mid-season: CF 7523-1 has shown promise in field tests. However, it is susceptible to scab, Fusarium, and blackleg. In cooking tests in Maine, it showed extensive sloughing.

Full season: AF 92-3 has good disease resistance, but yields are inconsistent and appearance not as good as desired.

BR 7088-18 has very high dry matter and some verticillium resistance.

Russet tablestock selection: WF 564-3 has been a high yielding selection with good table quality, but is too wet for good processing.

Countbox and processing selections: AF 236-1 is a pretty oblong white-skinned line with good dry matter and low sugars. AF 465-2 is a pretty long russet selection with good dry matter, but marginal yields.

- Chipping selection: CS 7232-4 has excellent chip color after long term storage. Its dry matter is variable, and yields similar to Monona.
- Special purpose selections: CF 7353-1 is a purple-skinned selection with great production and culinary qualities. Its one drawback is scab susceptibility.

Characteristics of some advanced selections from the Maine breeding program. Maine Table 1.

	Golden nematode		R	ഗ	S		ĸ	ĸ	R	R	ĹΉ	ഥ	ഥ	ш	V.)	ഗ	S		S	S Z
	Verticillium		\mathbb{Z}	ഗ	Z		ഗ	ഗ	Σ	2	ഗ	\mathbb{Z}	R	S	22	í	S	S		S	Z S
2/	Common scab		\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	S		Σ	\mathbb{Z}	S	S	R	S	R	S	V.)	R	R		R	Z S
t o	Acid scab		\mathbb{Z}	М	ഗ		\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	ഗ	S	R	\mathbb{Z}	Z	ഥ	V.)	R	R		R	N N
nce	Early blight		S	S	S		\mathbb{Z}	S	R	R	S	S	\mathbb{Z}	R	~	í	Ξ	\mathbb{M}		S	လ လ
sta	Late blight		S	S	S		S	S	ഗ	മ	ഥ	S	S	<u> </u>	2	i	R	S		S	⊠ S
Resistance	Net necrosis		R	R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	ഥ	Ω	í	R	ĸ		R	24 24
	Leafroll		S	S	S		S	S	S	S	[14	[-	<u>[</u> -	[-	v.)	S	S		S	22 22
	X suriV	1	R	ഗ	R		R	S	S	S	দ	ഗ	S	<u>-</u>	V.)	R	S		ഗ	လ လ
	Hollow Heart $\frac{L}{4}$		ഥ	ы	n		Ą	ы	汩	ы	А	\mathbb{Z}	A	G	[±	ı	A	A		\mathbb{Z}	EI C
	/ <u>4</u> gnisiurd		\mathbb{Z}	汩	D		\mathbb{Z}	匞	ſΞÌ	ß	口	口	\boxtimes	口	Ċ)	G	G		ΙΞ	A A
/ / 5	Storage qualities		A	ĽΉ	뇬		ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	\mathbb{Z}	<u> </u>	ഥ	দ	ഥ	ľτ	ı	G	⊏	×	Œ	ഥഥ
/ ¯	Percent dry matt	!	ტ	\mathbb{Z}	ĿΊ		А	A	\mathbb{Z}	A	A	А	G	G	Ċ)	A	G	Ą	A	G E
	Chip color $\frac{4}{4}$		A	A	\boxtimes		D	А	n	Ą	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}	n	ტ	Σ	:	Ω	M	count	M	n
	Cooked quality 4/		ß	A	匞		A	A	A	G	দ	ഥ	ĹΤΙ	뇬	Σ	:	Α	A	orc	M	A
	/ <u>4</u> bleir		A	ы	ы		G	G	G	ш	G	ы	G	口	٢)	ſΞÌ	G		1	A G
	Inper $che^{\frac{3}{3}}$	c k	OR	R	OR		0	R	RO		R	R	R	RO	RO		0	OR	S		0 0
	Skin color $\frac{2}{2}$	tablestock	M	S	Ö		7	ပ	M	M	M	Μ	MC	Μ	on M	'국	R	R	proces	R	R/W LR
	Maturity <u>1</u> ,	e Z	E	ഥ	EM	Season	M	\mathbb{Z}	M	M(E)	M	ME	\mathbb{Z}	\boxtimes	Seaso	ablestoc	ME	ME	et for	ME	区区
	Pedigree	Round whit	ris	AF686-3	27	lid	AF474-2			CF7523-1		AF909-8			Full AF303-5	usset t	9		Long russe	65-2	AF522-1 CF80218-1

	Golden nematode		S	S	S	ഥ		S	S	S	ĸ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ы	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ
	Verticillium		S	S	~	R		M	\mathbb{Z}	2	S	S	M	\mathbb{Z}	N N	S	\mathbf{Z}	S	S
2/	Common scab		S	Σ	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	Σ	ĸ	S	R	S	R	R
to	Acid scab		S	Σ	S	ഥ		S	S	S	S	Σ	Μ	Μ	Σ	R	Z	8	ഥ
ac e	Early blight		R	ĸ	Σ	R		Μ	S	R	S	X	S	S	S	S	S	ഥ	S
stance	Late blight		R	Σ	S	ഥ		M	S	S	R	S	R	S	S	R	S	S	ഥ
esi	Net necrosis		R	×	R	ш		R	R	R	R	R	R	Я	R	R	R	R	ഥ
쩐	Leafroll		S	S	S	Щ		S	S	S	S	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ	ഥ
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	Hollow Heart-4/		M	А	Ŋ	ഥ		A	ഥ	G	펎	G	ഥ	口	G	ტ	ഥ	ഥ	Ŋ
	/parisiusa /anisiusa		A	Σ	A	ഥ		Μ	A	Σ	A	A	A	ტ	G	Σ	G	A	ഥ
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	Pedigree		236	AF339-5	571-	-766	Chipping t	30-1	54	\sim	7154	45-	75-	75-1	75-	\vdash	AF879-3	879-	AF1022-1

/ E = early, M = medium, L = late.

= russet, Pu = purple, $\frac{2}{R}$ W = white, C = cream, Y = yellow, B = buff, R Re = red, L = light, D = dark.

R = round, O = oblong, L = long.

= acceptable, G $\frac{4}{E}$ Rated as U = unacceptable, M = marginal, A \overline{E} = excellent, F = further testing needed.

good,

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= further = susceptible, F S $\frac{5}{4}$ R = resistant, M = moderately resistant, testing needed.

Characteristics of some advanced selections from the Campbell breeding program. Maine Table 2.

	ebolaman meblod		S	R	R	R		R	S	S	S	R		S	S	S	S	R	ĸ		S	R
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stanc	tate blight		S	S	ഗ	ഗ		Σ	S	S	R	S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S
e s 1	Net necrosis		R	R	\mathbb{Z}	K		K	R	ĸ	R	R		×	R	R	K	N	R		R	R
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= russet, Pu = purple, = buff, R W = white, C = cream, Y = yellow, B $\frac{2}{R}$ W = white, C = cream, Y = Re - red, L = light, D = dark.

 $[\]frac{3}{4}$ / R = round, 0 = oblong, L = long.

good, II Ç = acceptable, $\frac{4}{E}$ Rated as U = unacceptable, M = marginal, A E = excellent, F = further testing needed.

⁼ susceptible, F = further $\frac{5}{4}$ R = resistant, M = moderately resistant, S testing needed.

MICHIGAN

R.W. Chase, R.B. Kitchen, R. Leep and R. Hammerschmidt

DATES-OF-HARVEST

The 1985 dates-of-harvest study was conducted at the Montcalm Research Farm with 22 varieties and numbered selections. Three complete plantings of all varieties were made on May 7 in plots 23 ft x 34 inches and 12 inch plant spacings within the row. There were 4 replications and harvests were made on August 7 (92 days), August 29 (114 days) and September 19 (135 days) after planting.

The previous crop was corn and a winter rye cover crop. Fertilizers used were 400 lbs/A 0-0-60 plowdown, 500 lbs/A 24-8-8 in the planter and 180 lbs/A of 46-0-0 sidedressed. Aldicarb (Temik 15G) was applied at 20 lbs/A at planting. The sidedress application of urea, hilling and herbicide application were all made just as the potatoes were emerging which was done on May 28. Immediately after hilling, a tank mix of Dual at 2 lbs/A plus Lexone at ½ lb/A were applied for weed control and no further tillage was performed until harvest. The plots were irrigated and foliar insecticides and fungicides were applied as needed.

Results

Tables 1, 2 and 3 provide the yield and size distribution and quality results for each of the harvest dates. In general, yields were very good. As observed in previous years, the overall average specific gravity readings were lower on the third date of harvest than on the second harvest. Weather conditions were generally favorable through the growing season except that rainfall during May and June were below the average. Average maximum and minimum temperatures were 5F above average during both April and May and 4F below average during June and August. Temperatures were close to the 15 year average for both July and September.

Table 4 summarizes the culinary quality of after-cooking-darkening which was conducted on December 2. Peeled halves of 3 tubers selected at random and cooked uniformly in steam were evaluated at 0, 1 and 24 hours for tuber darkening. The incidence of any severe after-cooking-darkening was minimal.

Early blight was very prevalent in many varieties by late July and at that point, fungicide applications appeared to do little to arrest the problem. Conestoga yields were well below previous years data and seemed to result from a poor stand and weak growth of the remaining plants. In the 1984 trials this variety produced over 350 cwt/A at all three dates-of-harvest. Severe air check was observed on the G670-ll particularly at the first two dates-of-harvest. At the first date of harvest air checking was also noted on MS700-79, Simcoe, B9140-32 and MS702-91. The incidence was much less on the August 29 and September 19 harvests.

The internal defects were very minimal with almost no internal necrosis in any selection. Hollow heart was also judged to be very minimal. Pink eye was noted on some selections particularly on the last two dates of harvest.

Samples of all selections were collected from the third date of harvest for subsequent storage studies at both 53F and 40F and boiling studies for after-cooking-darkening and chip studies will be conducted later.

Variety Observations

MS700-79 - mid-season maturity, round white with average yields and medium specific gravity. Good scab tolerance.

MS700-83 - mid-season maturity, above average yields and good general appearance. Good internal quality and does chip out of field. Some scab tolerance.

 $\underline{\text{MS}701-22}$ - mid-season maturity, average yields, produces high percentage of potatoes over $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

MS702-80 - medium-early variety, slightly below average yields. Good scab tolerance and chips well.

MS702-91 - medium-late maturity, with high yield potential. Low internal defects and good chips. Some variation in tuber shape from round to oblong.

MS704-10 - medium maturity and golden flesh. Sets heavy with average yields. High specific gravity.

MS716-15 - medium late maturity and below average yields. Well shaped, smooth and excellent general appearance.

 $\underline{6670-11}$ - late maturing, round white with high yield potential. Tubers susceptible to hollow heart, scab, shatter bruise and growth crack.

<u>Acadia Russet</u> - late maturing, long russet with average yields. Medium specific gravity. Fair in general appearance. Susceptible to scab.

Alasclear - late maturity, average yields, elongated shape. General tuber shape and appearance variable and not uniform. Good scab tolerance and medium specific gravity.

Atlantic - round white and above average yields. Good chip quality and high specific gravity.

<u>Carlton</u> - late maturity, round white for tablestock. Low specific gravity. Below average yields except at first harvest. Severe scab at Lake City Experiment Station seed increase plot.

Conestoga - early maturing, round white. Poor stands resulted in low yields. Medium deep eye. Some susceptibility to scab. Produced average yields in 1984.

<u>Islander</u> - late maturing, elongated white with below average yields. Good scab tolerance.

Onaway - early maturing, round white with good yields.

Russet Burbank - good yields but low percent No. 1's. High percentage of under 4 ounce potatoes and deformed tubers.

Shepody - long white, medium-late maturity with above average yields. Higher percentage of U.S. No. 1 then Russet Burbank. Comparable to Russet Burbank in specific gravity. Matures 2-3 weeks earlier than Russet Burbank. Good french fries and possible count pack. Susceptible to scab.

<u>Simcoe</u> - medium-early maturity but below average yield. Good chip color.

Yankee Chipper - medium-late maturity, oblong white. Average yields, medium specific gravity. Some scab susceptibility.

Yankee Supreme - medium-late, oblong to blocky tuber with slight netting. Sets and sizes tubers early but susceptible to scab.

Yukon Gold - medium-early, smooth tubers, shallow eye and golden flesh. Susceptible to scab. Above average yields and suitable for specialty fresh pack.

B9140-32 - medium maturing, oblong russet. Low yields at all dates of harvest.

UPPER PENINSULA TRIAL

A potato variety trial was conducted in Delta County, Michigan on the John VerBrigghe farm. Each variety was replicated four times in a randomized block experimental design. The plots were planted on May 24 and harvested on October 2, 1985. Yields, specific gravity and internal defects were determined.

The plot area was fertilized with a total of 105-72-120 pounds per acre of fertilizer. The soil test was pH - 6.5, P - 107 and K - 107. The previous crop was alfalfa. Thimet was applied at planting. Lexone was applied at 0.25 lbs/A postemergence for weed control. The plots were irrigated and managed as the entire field was. Favorable growing conditions resulted in excellent yields with good quality.

Results

The total yield ranged from 291 and 618 hundredweight per acre (Table 5). The average total yield over 24 varieties was 395 hundredweight per acre. Yields of G670-11, Acadia Russet, Russet Burbank and MS716-15 were significantly higher than the average. Specific gravity ranged from 1.068 to 1.084 with the average at 1.075. Hollow heart was found in G670-11, however, only a small percentage of tubers contained hollow heart. The overall appearance and quality of the tubers was excellent which was probably due to excellent growing conditions.

NORTHEAST REGIONAL TRIAL

Several selections were obtained from the Sangerville Farm in Maine where seed is maintained for several selections from the Northeast potato breeding programs. Most of the selections were selected for a high tolerance to scab. Included in the study were four russet selections. NorKing Russet was released in 1985 by North Dakota and ND534-4 is another very smooth and promising russet. Nooksack which has a very long dormancy and A74114-4 from the USDA-Aberdeen program were also included.

Plot dimensions, fertilizers and irrigation pest management were similar to the dates-of-harvest study. The plots were planted on May 8, 1985 and harvested on September 20 (135 days).

Results

Table 6 summarizes the yield and size distribution data for the several cultivars in the Northeast trial. Selections showing the greatest internal defects were AF339-5, Nooksack, ND534-4, CS77120-8 and CS73105-2R. Selections judged to have the best overall general appearance were CF7750-1, Tolaas (MN7973), NorKing Russet, ND534-4, A74114-4 and Atlantic.

Variety Observations

BR7088-18 - smooth round white with deep eyes, medium-late maturity, vigorous and good stand.

 $\overline{\text{NY64}}$ - late maturing, round white, scab and golden nematode resistance, good stands and vigorous.

A74114-4 - a long russet from USDA-Aberdeen program. Late maturity, good stand and vigor, good general appearance, one hollow heart and 3 with internal necrosis, trace of scab and some growth crack.

 $\overline{\text{AF92-3}}$ - medium-late maturity, round to oblong white, not uniform in tuber shape, some scab tolerance, good vigorous stand, no early blight noted and trace of growth crack.

Atlantic - good, vigorous stand, trace of scab and growth crack, one hollow heart.

NorKing Russet - very smooth, long russet, medium-late maturity and a vigorous growth, considerable early blight on foliage on August 12.

<u>CS77120-8</u> - medium maturity, oval to oblong russet, considerable hollow heart and brown center, low specific gravity.

 $\overline{\text{AF339-5}}$ - medium-late maturity, oblong and flattened white tubers, uneven growth and average vigor, considerable hollow heart and some growth crack and vascular discoloration.

MN7973 (TOLAAS) - medium maturity, long white (sometimes russet), resistance to hollow heart and scab, high tolerance to late blight, smooth and good general appearance, trace growth crack. Showed some wilted stems in August, maybe blackleg.

 $\frac{\text{AF9058-M}}{\text{shape}}$ - late maturing, oval white tubers, irregular in shape, some scab and internal necrosis, very uneven stand and poor vigor.

<u>CS73105-2R</u> - medium maturity, oblong russet, considerable vascular discoloration, good stand with average vigor.

 $\frac{\text{ND}534-4}{\text{lower}}$ - medium maturity, oblong to long russet, very smooth, lower specific gravity than NorKing Russet, good stand, many dead stalks in early August, some hollow heart and considerable internal necrosis.

WF564-3 (MAVERICK) - medium-late maturity, round to blocky russet, low specific gravity, has prominent eyebrows, resistant to scab, minimal internal defects, good stand and vigorous growth.

Russet Burbank - good total yield but poor sizing and 20% pick outs, minimal internal defects, good stand and vigorous growth.

 $\overline{\text{CF76183-2}}$ - early maturity, oblong white, trace of scab and growth crack, low specific gravity, good stand with average vigor.

<u>CF7750-1</u> - medium-early maturity, oblong light russet, minimal internal defects, several black scurf and skin spots, small weak plants and average vigor.

Nooksack - late maturity, long russet, long dormancy, trace hollow heart, severe vascular discoloration, good stand with vigorous growth.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL TRIAL

Eighteen selections from seven mid-west potato breeding programs were compared with five check varieties in the 1985 North Central Regional Trial. Plots were planted on May 8 and harvested on September 23. Plot size, fertilizers and pest management were the same as for the dates-of-harvest study.

Results

Three MSU seedlings, MS700-83, MS704-10 and MS716-15 were included in the regional trial. Also included was G670-11, a selection developed at the University of Guelph. Tables 7 and 8 summarize the performance data. Yields in general were very good with eight selections exceeding 400 cwt/A. The incidence of scab was not serious except for selection NE106. Selections G670-11 and BN9815-3 had a moderate level of scab. Internal defects were also minimal except for hollow heart in G670-11 and BN9815-3. The three MSU seedlings performed very well with MS700-83 producing very good yields and was judged as the first choice for the merit rating.

BELTSVILLE TRIAL

Thirteen selections from the USDA-Beltsville potato breeding program were evaluated in comparison to Atlantic. The plots were planted on May 8 and harvested on September 10 (125 days). Plot size, fertilizers and pest management were the same as for the dates of harvest study.

Results

Several selections yielded below the accepted level of at least 300 cwt/A and several selections had a low percentage of U.S. No. 1's (Table 9). In most instances the tubers did not size adequately as evidenced by the high percentage of tubers under 2 inches. Selections WF31-4, WF46-3 and WF46-4 are white-flower siblings of Atlantic and all yielded very comparable to Atlantic. In tests to date, they have not exhibited any superior characteristics when compared to Atlantic. Selection B6887-3(Y) is a golden flesh variety which is oblong in shape and many tubes were pear shaped.

First Date-of-Harvest Yield Results (92 days). Harvested August 7, 1985. Michigan Table 1.

	Yield	Yield cwt/A	Per	cent S	ize Distr	Distribution				H	Internal D	Defects*
Variety	Total	No. 1	No. 1	Under 2"	2-312	Over 3%	Pick Outs	Specific Gravity	Chip Rating	HH	Vas. Dis.	Int. Necrosis
Oneway	767	388	0.1	7	7.8	1.3	c	1 060	2 2		'	
MS702-91	389	346	80	10	2 2		 7 F	1.002) - - -	o c	ט מ	o c
MS700-83	389	335	86	14	76	10	H 0	1.072	1.0	0] S]	0 0
Atlantic	355	301	85	14	73	12	П	1.082	1.0	0)	0
Yukon Gold	331	291	88	10	71	17	2	1.077	1.0	0	S	0
Carlton	321	289	91	8	69	22	H	1.062	2.5	0	3 s1	0
MS704-10(Y)	333	283	85	14	77	_∞	-	1.080		0	0	0
MS 700-79	314	281	89	6	82	7	2	1.080		ı	1 s1	0
MS701-22	308	281	91	8	78	13	ij	1.077	1.0	0	0	0
Yankee Supreme	326	275	84	12	77	7	7	1.077		0		0
Alasclear	334	269	81	15	78	3	7	1.075	1.5	0	3 s1	0
Islander	323	255	79	20	78	1	П	1.077		0	0	0
MS702-80	293	255	87	12	79	∞	П	1.073		0	0	0
Yankee Chipper	331	249	75	23	72	က	2	1.078		0	0	0
G670-11	287	245	85	8	71	14	7	1.082		1	1 s1	0
MS716-15	277	235	85	15	79	9	0	1.086		0	0	0
B9140-32	269	227	84	14	81	c	2	1.082		1 1	, 1 s	ev 0
Shepody	272	218	80	17	65	15	n	1.072		0		0
Simcoe	243	216	89	11	84	2	0	1.079		0	0	0
	291	203	70	20	9	9	10	1.065		0		0
Acadia Russet	288	199	69	29	89	1	2	1.076		0	2 s1	0
Conestoga	213	166	78	20	70	8	2	1.071	•	П	S	0
OVERALL AVERAGE	301	264						1.076				

*20 tubers at random cut.

Second Date-of-Harvest Yield Results (114 days). Harvested August 29, 1985. Michigan Table 2.

	Yield-cwt/A	-cwt/A	Per	rcent Size		Distribution				I	Internal Def	Defects*
Variet;	Total	No. 1	No. 1	Under 2"	$2-3^{1}_{4}$	Over 3%	Pick Outs	Specific Gravity	Chip Rating	нн	Vas. Dis.	Int. Necrosis
***	0			L	L	ì	,		1			
66/0-11	208	448	200		25	36	_	•	•	0	ഗ	0
	502	434	98	13	72	14		•	•	0	S	0
Russet Burbank	446	340	92		63	13	10	•	•	0	S	0
Shepody	440	380	98	9	64	22	∞	•		0	4 s1	0
Onaway	436	400	16	80	74	17	1	•	•	0	ഗ	0
Atlantic	429	371	98		64	22	n		•	0	S	0
Islander	417	354	85	13	7.5	9	2	•	•	0	0	0
MS701-22	407	385	96	2	09	34	1			0	0	0
MS702-91	405	353	88		77	11	1		•	0	ß	0
Yankee Chipper	403	314	78	20	72	9	2	1.078	1.5	0	6 s1	0
MS700-79	395	366	92	9	79	13	7			0	0	0
Acadia Russet	391	318	81	18	73	œ	П		•	H	S	0
Alasclear	389	331	85		82	က	m		•	0	S	0
Yukon Gold	383	348	06	6	7.5	15	П			0	S	0
MS704-10	366	318	98		71		7	•	•	0	3 s1	0
Yankee Supreme	353	300	85	14	79	9	1	•		П	S	0
w	330	288	.,		82	2	Н	•		0 1	sl, 1 sev	0
Simcoe	329	300	.6	6	80	11	0			0	0	0
MS716-15	308	262	∞		79	9	0	•	•	0	0	0
B9140-32	297	251	84	15	80	4	1			0	S	0
Carlton	261	236	06		75	15	0			0	4 s1	0
Conestoga	228	189	83		72		~	1.069	•	0	S	0
OVERALL AVERAGE	383	331						1.078				

*20 tubers at random cut.

Third Date-of-Harvest Yield Results (135 days). Harvested September 19, 1985. Michigan Table 3.

	Yield-	Yield-cwt/A	Per	cent Siz	U	Distribution	-				Internal Defects*	ects*
Variety	Total	No. 1	No. 1	Under 2"	2-31/4	Over 3%	Pick Outs	Specific Gravity	Chip Rating	НН	Vas. Dis.	Int. Necrosis
G670-11	629	592	90	ന	77		7	1.085		e	0	0
MS702-91	260	527	96	5	69		1	1.077		0	S	0
Atlantic	520	474	91	9	29		m	.08		0	s1,	0
Russet Burbank	520	306	59	16	39	20	25	•	2.0	П	1 s1	0
Onaway	767	995	92	9	20		2	1.061		0	S	0
MS700-83	453	396	88	10	63		7	1.073		0	0	0
Yukon Gold	440	409	93	7	99		m	1.073		-		0
Shepody	438	320	74	17	57	17	6	1.077		0	1 s1	0
Alasclear	409	325	80	16	69	11	7	1.077		0		0
Acadia Russet	407	287	71	56	65	9	m	1.075		0 2	sl,	0
MS701-22	400	388	97	ന	67	48	0	1.080	•	0	0	0
MS704-10	400	360	90	10	77	13	0	1.075		0	S	0
Yankee Chipper	385	314	81	16	75	9	m	1.076	•	0	4 s1	0
MS700-79	377	354	94	2	79	15	Н	1.076		0	0	0
Yankee Supreme	377	329	87	6	72	15	7	1.073		0	2 s1	0
MS716-15	372	338	91	6	81	10	0	1,083		0	0	0
Simcoe	363	342	96	5	80	14	Н	1.076		0	1 s1	0
Carlton	361	321	89	∞	62	27	m	.05		0	0	0
Islander	349	291	84	14	77	7	2	1.077	•	0	4 s1	0
MS702-80	342	311	91	œ	79	12	П	1.073		0	S	0
B9140-32	334	294	88	11	81	7	-	1.080		0	S	0
Conestoga	237	196	83		77	9	m	1.071	•	0	1 s1	0
OVERALL AVERAGE	418	361						1.075				

*20 tubers at random cut.

Michigan Table 4. After-Cooking-Darkening of 22 varieties grown in 1985 Dates-of-Harvest Study*.

	0 Hours	1 Hour	24 Hours	Comments
MS700-79	1.0	1.5	1.5	some sloughing, 2 tubers with darkened stem end.
MS700-83	1.5	1.5	1.5	3 slightly darkened stem end
MS701-22	1.0	1.0	1.5	some sloughing.
MS702-80	1.0	1.0	1.0	
MS702-91	1.0	1.0	1.0	some sloughing.
MS704-10	1.0	1.0	1.0	9
MS716-15	1.0	1.0	1.0	some sloughing.
G670-11	1.0	1.0	1.0	5 5
Acadia Russet	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Alasclear	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Atlantic	1.0	1.0	1.0	some sloughing.
Carlton	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Conestoga	1.0	1.5	2.0	3 with darkened stem ends.
Islander	1.5	2.0	2.0	dark over all.
Onaway	1.0	2.0	2.0	dark over all.
Russet Burbank	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Shepody	1.0	1.0	1.0	some sloughing.
Simcoe	1.0	1.0	1.0	l with darkened stem end.
Yankee Chipper	1.5	2.0	2.5	dark all over.
Yankee Supreme	1.0	1.0	1.0	<pre>1 tuber with darkened stem end.</pre>
Yukon Gold	1.0	1.0	1.0	<pre>1 tuber with darkened stem end.</pre>
B9140-32	1.0	1.5	2.0	some sloughing.

^{*}Tubers stored at 53F since harvest. Rating scale 1-5; 1 = no darkening, 5 = severe darkening overall.

Michigan Table 5. The Yield, Size Distribution and Specific Gravity of Several Potato Varieties Grown in the Upper Peninsula.

			Per	cent Siz	e Distri	bution		
	cwi	t/A					Pick	
Variety	Total	No. 1	No. 1	< 2 9 9	2-3½"	> 3½"	Outs	S.G.
Acadia Russet	618	554	90	11	53	36	0	1.073
G670-11	492	479	97	3	49	48	0	1.084
MS716-15	492	456	93	2	63	30	0	1.081
Russet Burbank	521	451	87	11	70	17	2	1.079
MS702-91	456	427	94	6	55	38	0	1.070
Shepody	439	415	95	5	41	53	0	1.074
Alasclear	438	408	93	7	75	18	0	1.074
ND534-4	446	398	89	10	56	34	1	1.069
MS704-10	436	380	87	13	64	23	0	1.074
Carlton	435	378	87	5	34	51	10	1.068
Conestoga	382	352	92	8	73	19	0	1.071
NorKing Russet	390	337	86	13	80	6	1	1.078
Atlantic	368	332	90	9	71	19	0	1.083
MS700-79	346	331	96	5	58	37	0	1.076
Yankee Supreme	351	328	93	6	62	31	1	1.078
MS700-83	405	325	80	20	60	20	0	1.070
Nooksack	324	313	97	3	54	43	0	1.081
Yukon Gold	313	300	96	4	46	50	0	1.074
Superior	313	274	88	13	73	13	0	1.070
Simcoe	286	271	95	5	69	25	0	1.080
MS702-80	306	270	88	12	60	28	0	1.070
MS701-22	300	263	88	12	53	35	0	1.081
Yankee Chipper	329	253	77	23	68	9	0	1.077
Islander	291	214	74	32	64	3	0	1.072
AVERAGE	395	355						1.075

Michigan Table 6. The Yield, Size Distribution and Specific Gravity of Several Potato Cultivars Grown in the Northeast Regional Trial.

			Pe	ercent S	ize Distr	ibution		
	cwt						Pick	
Variety	Total	No.1	No. 1	< 2"	2-31/4"	>3½"	Outs	S.G.
BR7088-18	429	391	91	5	67	24	4	1.087
NY64	459	381	83	10	66	17	7	1.072
A74114-4	447	378	85	12	63	22	3	1.075
AF92-3	415	364	88	9	65	23	3	1.068
Atlantic	442	357	81	14	67	14	5	1.086
NorKing Russet	420	331	79	16	63	16	5	1.080
CS77120-8	381	310	81	8	57	24	11	1.067
AF339-5	342	289	85	5	32	52	11	1.076
MN7973 (TOLAAS)	326	287	88	7	68	20	5	1.063
AF9058M	334	271	81	9	48	33	10	1.069
CS73105-2R	310	266	86	12	73	13	2	1.067
ND 534-4	326	264	81	13	58	23	6	1.070
WF564-3 (MAVERICK)	399	260	65	29	60	5	6	1.066
Russet Burbank	405	251	62	18	52	10	20	1.079
CF76183-2	288	228	79	15	60	19	6	1.063
CF7750-1	247	203	82	18	70	12	0	1.073
Nooksack	232	180	78	20	73	4	3	1.090
AVERAGE	364	294	81					1.073

Yield, Solids, Maturity and Chip Quality of Several Cultivars Grown in the North Central Regional Trial. Michigan Table 7.

A Aver. Aver. Yield Percent T US #1 US #1 S 314 92 72 43 379 87 286 83 137 68 423 91 351 93 351 93 445 90 129 74 290 91 334 87 199 90 252 69 348 77 413 95 509 88	1/ 1			~	
DIUM EARLY 1 0 341 314 92 1 0 166 72 43 2 1-3 437 379 87 2 1-3 343 286 83 1 0 202 137 68 4 0 414 392 95 4 0 464 423 91 3 0 389 351 93 4 T-3 375 330 88 5 2-3 493 445 90 173 129 74 3 T-3 320 290 91 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 1-3 367 252 69 3 1-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	a- CWI/A b Aver.	Aver. Percent	Aver. Gen. Total Merit	it Chip ⁴	Comments and
ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE	Yield	US #1	Solids Rating		General Notes
ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE					
$ \frac{ATE}{ATE} = 0 166 72 43 $ $ \frac{1}{2} 1-3 437 379 87 $ $ \frac{2}{2} T-3 343 286 83 $ $ 1 0 202 137 68 $ $ \frac{4}{2} 0 414 392 95 $ $ \frac{3}{2} 0 464 423 91 $ $ \frac{4}{2} T-3 375 330 88 $ $ \frac{5}{2} 2-3 493 445 90 $ $ \frac{3}{2} 1-3 320 290 91 $ $ \frac{4}{2} T-3 382 334 87 $ $ \frac{4}{2} T-3 387 345 89 $ $ \frac{4}{2} T-2 387 348 77 $ $ \frac{3}{2} 1-3 435 413 95 $ $ \frac{3}{2} 1-3 883 245 64 $		92	15.0	2.0	growth cracks.
ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE ATE		43	16.9	1.0	pear shape; short dor.
ATE ATE 4 0 202 137 68 1 0 202 137 68 1 0 414 392 95 4 0 480 463 96 3 0 464 423 91 3 0 389 351 93 4 T-3 375 330 88 5 2-3 493 445 90 173 129 74 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 ank ank ank ank 4 0 383 245 64	437	87	17.5	1.5	knobs; growth crack.
ATE 4 0 202 137 68 4 0 414 392 95 4 0 480 463 96 3 0 464 423 91 3 0 389 351 93 4 T-3 375 330 88 5 2-3 493 445 90 7 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 4 T-2 387 345 89 ank ank	343	83	17.7	1.0	sl. knobs.
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4 0 480 463 96 3 0 464 423 91 3 0 389 351 93 4 T-3 375 330 88 5 2-3 493 445 90 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 1-3 367 252 69 3 1-3 367 252 69 3 1-3 367 255 69 3 1-4 T-2 387 345 89 4 T-2 387 345 89 ank 4 0 383 245 64	7	95	18.8	2.0	
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4 T-3 375 330 88 5 2-3 493 445 90 3 0 173 129 74 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 0 452 348 77 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64		93	20.3	1.5	sl. growth crack.
5 2-3 493 445 90 3 0 173 129 74 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 0 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	375	88	20.9 2	i.	
3 0 173 129 74 3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 5 0 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	493	06		2.0	growth crack.
3 T-3 320 290 91 4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 0 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	173	74		2.	sl. knobs.
4 5-2 382 334 87 3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 T-3 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	3 320	91	16.7	1.5	sl. pointed.
3 2-3 222 199 90 3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 0 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	2 382	87	19.4	1.5	sl. growth crack.
3 1-3 367 252 69 4 T-2 387 345 89 3 0 452 348 77 3 T-3 435 413 95 3 0 580 509 88 ank 4 0 383 245 64	3 222	06	18.8	2.0	
842 903 903 949R ed Pontiac 3 T-2 387 345 89 77 949R 3 T-3 435 413 95 ed Pontiac 3 0 580 509 88 usset Burbank 4 0 383 245 64	3 367	69	18.0 5		growth crack.
903 3 0 452 348 77 949R 3 T-3 435 413 95 ed Pontiac 3 0 580 509 88 usset Burbank 4 0 383 245 64	2 387	89	22.0	1.0	sl. growth crack, pointed.
949R 3 T-3 435 413 95 ed Pontiac 3 0 580 509 88 usset Burbank 4 0 383 245 64	452	77	17.5	2.0	pear shape.
ank 4 0 383 245 64 1	435	95	16.7	3.0	
4 0 383 245 64 1	580	88	15.6	3.5	
	383	79	19.4	3.0	knobs.
153 56 1	273	56	17.1	3.5	sl. knobs.
7 88 1	7 27	88	19.2	1.0	growth crack.

1 1-Very Early-Norland maturity; 2-Early-Irish Cobbler maturity; 3-Medium-Red Pontiac maturity; 4-Late-Katahdin maturity; 5-Very Late-Kennebec or Russet Burbank maturity.

<u>AREA</u> - T-less than 1%; 1 - 10-20%; 2 - 21-40%; 3 - 41-60%; 4 - 61-80%; 5 - 81-100%. <u>TYPE</u> - 1. Small, superficial; 2. Larger, superficial; 3. Larger, rough pustules; 4. Larger pustules, shallow holes; 5. Very large pustules, deep holes.

(Rate first, Place top five among all entries including check varieties; disregard maturity classification. second, third, fourth and fifth (in order) for overall worth as a variety).

d Chip Color - PCII Color Chart or Agtron. 1-5 scale.

Summary of External and Internal Grade Defects of North Central Regional Trial. Michigan Table 8.

	EX	EXTERNAL DEF	DEFECTS (1)		Total (3)	INTERN	INTERNAL DEFECTS	(1)	
					Tubers Free				
Selection Number		Growth	Second	Sun	of External	Hollow	Internal	Vas.	Normal
or Variety	Scab (2)	Cracks	Growth	Green	Defects	Heart	Necrosis	Dis.	Tubers (4)
EARLY TO -MEDIUM EARLY									
Norland	0	0	0	2	86	0	0	0	100
MN 11705	0	0	9	0	96	0	0	10	06
NE 9.75-1	10	2	2	2	84	0	0	9	94
ND 651-9	2	7	2	2	90	0	0	12	88
ND 860-2	0	0	0	0	100	0	7	2	76
MEDIUM TO LATE									
La 12-59	0	0	2	0	86	0	0	2	86
La 01-38	0	0	0	4	96	0	0	2	86
MS700-83	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	10	06
MS704-10	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	2	86
MS716-15	4	0	0	0	96	0	0	10	06
G670-11	∞	4	0	9	82	14	0	2	84
MN 11816	0	2	2	7	92	0	0	28	72
MN 11903	2	0	0	7	96	0	2	∞	06
NE 106	06	0	2	0	&	ω 	0	10	82
BN 9815-3	20	0	0	∞	72	20	0	12	89
ND671-4Russ	2	0	2	∞	88	7	2	9	88
W 842	7	0	0	0	96	2	0	7	94
W 903	0	0	0	2	86	0	0	2	86
W 949R	2	0	2	2	96	0	0	9	94
Red Pontiac	0	0	∞	2	06	2	2	12	84
Russet Burbank	0	0	10	10	80	7	0	7	92
Norgold Russet	0	0	0	7	86	0	0	7	86
Norchip	0	2	8	2	88	0	2	24	74

(1) Based on four 25 tuber samples (one from each replication). Percentage based on number of tubers.

(2) Includes all tubers with scab lesions whether merely surface, pitted or otherwise and regardless of area. Be sure to count tubers with any amount of scab in this category.

(3) This total - tubers free from any external defect of any sort.

(4) Percentage normal tubers are those showing no internal defects. Some individual tubers will have more than one type of internal defects.

Michigan Table 9. The Yield, Size Distribution and Specific Gravity of Several Potato Cultivars Grown in the Beltsville Trial.

			Pe	rcent S	ize Distr	ibution		
Variety	cwt Total	/A No. 1	No. 1	<2**	2-3½"	>3½"	Pick Outs	S.G.
WF31-4	482	431	89	8	71	19	2	1.088
Atlantic	466	409	88	7	65	2 3	5	1.085
WF46-4	451	406	90	8	70	20	2	1.084
WF46-3	424	381	90	8	75	15	2	1.085
B9140-32	385	324	84	14	82	2	2	1.083
B6887-3(Y)	430	324	75	23	59	16	2	1.064
B9192-1	269	237	88	9	75	13	3	1.066
B9540-29(Rus)	334	207	62	36	56	6	2	1.075
B9569-2(Rus)	322	186	58	37	54	4	5	1.065
B9553-6(Rus)	290	184	64	30	53	10	7	1.066
B9398-2(Rus)	259	175	68	25	59	8	8	1.072
B9540-53(Rus)	225	113	50	49	49	1	1	1.072
B9540-62(NemaRus)	182	76	42	55	39	3	3	1.063
B9540-55(Rus)	160	62	38	58	37	2	3	1.062
AVERAGE	334	251	75					1.073

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
MINNESOTA POTATO BREEDING PROGRAM

Florian Lauer (Professor), Richard Wenkel, Dave Wildung, John Wiersma, Neil Andersen, Ernest Banttari, Duane Preston, Glen Litrud and Brian Smith

Two graduate students finished their research in potato breeding: Mahmoud Kasrawi, Ph.D. - March, 1985 and Abderrahmane Hilali, Ph.D. - October 1985. Dr. Kasrawi studied green peach aphid resistance inheritance and Dr. Hilali studied reciprocal differences in haploid tuberosum-phureja crosses in Morocco and Minnesota environments. Two other students have gathered all their data for their Ph.D. and are in various stages of writing their thesis. Brian Smith measured genetic progress in our S. andigena population and Mike Burke studied factors affecting crossing success in S. tuberosum x S. phureja combinations. Frank Treadwell joined us recently for an M.S. degree. He is studying how large a seedling population has to be so that the value of the cross can be estimated.

The emphasis in the breeding program has not changed significantly. We are still selecting primarily for yield, russets, chipping ability, high specific gravity, resistance to hollow heart and common scab.

In general, soil borne pathogens are becoming more important. Increasingly, compressed rotations enhance soil borne pathogens destructive to potatoes. The most significant in Minnesota are common scab, Verticillium wilt, and rhizoctonia. These can be addressed either with the breeding of resistant varieties or soil fumgicants. Common scab is being effectively met via breeding. Four of the last five cultivars, Agassiz, Reddale, Tolaas and Krantz, released by the Minnesota Experiment Station, are highly resistant to common scab. With 'Reddale,' we may finally have a breakthrough for reducing Verticillium wilt. 'Reddale' has extremely low inoculation potential. Two of the most important cultivars in the U.S. (and Minnesota) are tolerant to Verticillium wilt but effectively inoculate soil through foliage residues. 'Reddale' is also tolerant but does not have high inoculation potential. The spores contained in 0.05 ml. of sap from stems of 'Kennebec,' 'Burbank,' and 'Reddale' are ca. 11,000, 6,700, and 156, respectively. (Neil Andersen-personal communication). It is probable that Verticillium wilt problems could be reduced significantly in cultivars such as Reddale (extremely low inoculation potential) were grown. Moreover, selecting for low inoculation potential may be an effective screening procedure in breeding for Verticillium wilt resistance. Rhizoctonia remains an enigma. Screening procedures are inaccurate and resistant sources have not been identified.

At the present time we start about 33,000 seedlings annually. In addition, we get 10,000-15,000 tubers from the Beltsville and Cornell breeding programs. We have about 25-30 acres of experimental plots annually. The primary plots are at Grand

Rapids - 10 acres (seedlines transplant, maintenance, basic increase and scab); Crookston - 10 acres (seedling evaluation); Grand Forks - 3 acres (evaluation of selections and seedlings) and Becker - 2 acres (evaluation of selections).

We are genetically "enhancing" two unadapted populations for further parent use. One of these is a tetraploid species, <u>S. andigena</u>, and the others are diploid species, <u>S. phureja-S. stenotonum</u>. Surprisingly good tuberization has been obtained in both populations even though we have begun imposing 90 day seasons on them. We have begun to integrate another diploid species, <u>S. chacoence</u> into the <u>S. phureja-S. stenotonum</u> population. Our experience with the <u>S. phureja-S. stenotonum</u> parents is that we get heavy yielding hybrids but we do have enough scab resistance. Hopefully, we can secure scab resistance from the S. chacoense population.

Of the 37 selections in advanced trials, i.e., replicated and preliminary replicated yield trials, nine have \underline{S} . phureja in their ancestry and eight have \underline{S} . andigena as one of the parents. I might add that 'Krantz,' released in 1985, has grand-parents on one side that include 3/8 \underline{S} . phureja, 1/4 \underline{S} . spegazinii, 1/4 \underline{S} . rephanifolium, and 1/8 \underline{S} . tuberosum.

Replicated Yield Trials: Yield trials of advanced selections and new named varieties were conducted in the RRV at Grand Forks and Baker (Preston), on nonirrigated sandy loam soil at Grand Rapids (Wildung), on irrigated sandy soil at Becker (Titrud), Big Lake (Ertel), and on peat soil at Anoka (Swanson). They were planted in 20 hill plots and replicated twice.

A total of 18 advanced selections and 18 new and standard cultivars were included. Table 1 gives the results at two locations in the RRV and Table 2 gives the results at Becker on the irrigated sands. MN10874 continued to perform satisfactorily. This is a russet with very good tuber type. Langlade, a new white cultivar from Wisconsin, was a heavy yielder in both the RRV and the irrigated sands.

Grower Increase of Advanced Selections: In cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture, three selections, MN 8742, MN10874, and MN11705 were released for increase to Foundation and Certified growers. MN8742, a red selection particularly adapted to the irrigated sands, was given an extensive field trial. It appears that the skin will not set even though it was harvested late in the season. MN8742 should, therefore, be discarded. A brief description of MN10874 and MN11705 follows:

MN10874 (russet):

Parentage: WC325-1 x Norgold Russet

Foliage: Large leafed, normal sized vine, medium maturity

<u>Disease</u> resistance: Intermediate scab resistance, some field resistance to early and late blight

<u>Tuber characteristics</u>: Blocky shaped tubers, good russeting, specific gravity is intermediate to high, good for boiling and baking, fair for frozen french fries

Yielding ability: Equals Norgold yield

 ${\tt MN10874}$ has performed satisfactorily on RRV, irrigated sand and peat soils.

MN11705 (white):

Parentage: Crystal x MN923.73-1

Foliage: Extra early maturity

<u>Disease resistance</u>: Intermediate scab resistance, some resistance to Verticillium wilt in tubers

<u>Tuber characteristics</u>: Blocky shaped tubers, intermediate specific gravity, excellent chipping quality

Yielding ability: Less than Norland and Norchip

MN11705 might have a place as an early maturing chipper.

Maintenance and increase of disease tested seedstocks: The advanced selections are being freed of pathogens via heat treatment and meristem procedures by Dr. Banttari and Dr. Anderson (Plant Pathology). Once free of pathogen, they are introduced into tissue culture (Horticulture). It appears that stocks can be maintained in tissue culture for relatively long periods of time. Thus we have stocks that have been maintained continuously for nine years. A possible grower maintenance and increase procedure for disease tested seedstocks by seed growers was demonstrated and reported in the 1984 October issue of the Valley Potato Grower.

Table 1. REPLICATED YIELD TRIALS - 1985 Grand Forks and Baker

			Grand Forks	and	baker			
Variety	Color	$Vigor^1$	Maturity ²	Type 1	Total yield ³	Market.	Specific gravity ⁵	Shape ⁵
Reddale	Red	2.0	4.0		49.1	45.8	1.082	1 6
Kennebec	White		•		43.9	41.6	1.087	2.5
Langlade	White	2.5	4.5	2.5	41.9	39.4	1.080	1.0
Pontiac	Red		4.3	0		· ·	1.082	2.0
12957	Red		0		41.0	38.2	1.084	2.0
8742	Dark red	2.3	3.8	3.0	42.3	7.	1.086	2.0
12482	White		3°8		38.0	35.3	1.090	1.0
Norchip	White	1.8		2.8	37.9		1.097	1.0
Erik	Red	2.3	2.3		36.4		1,081	2.0
10874	Russet				37.2	34.2	1,095	2.0
12161	White		•		38.2	34.1	1.091	
12567	White				36.0	33.7	1,089	2.5
12465	White				36.3	33,3	1.090	
10162	White	2.3	4.3	3.0	36.9	\sim	1,102	
Shepody	White				34.9	31.9	1,093	3.0
Redcloud	Dark red			2.5	34.3	31.7	1,083	2.0
12251	White	1.5	3,3	2.0	33,3	30.9	1.092	1.0
Redsen	Dark red			1.8	34.3	30.9	1.086	1.0
82328	Lt. red		3,5	2.5	34.7	30.8	1.090	2.0
Krantz	Russet			2.5	29.4	27.8	1.085	2.0
Agassiz	Russet			2.0	31.7	27.1	1.093	2.0
Nor land	Red		1.3	1.8	28.4	27.1	1.082	1.0
11816	Russet			2.8	28.9	26.7	1.084	3.0
Burbank	Russet			4.0	36.2	26.6	1.090	3.0
11903	Pink eye			2.5	26.7	24.8	1.088	1.0
12171	White	2.3	2.8	3.0	27.2	3	.10	2.0
Norgold	Russet				26.1	22.2	1.078	
11705	White				25.3	21.4	1.085	
Sunrise	White	2.0			22.3	19.7	1.086	
TC582-1	Russet		5.3		19.0	16.7	1.093	2.5
83040	White	2.0	•		28.5	16.5	1.086	
Scale,	1-5: 1, good;	5, poor			Соор	Cooperators:		
Scale,		6, late			Duane	eston,	Roger Hansen,	1, Grand Forks
hi11	plots				Forrest	est Thompson,	Duane	Preston, Baker
4 1 67	0 1							

2 Scale, 1-6: 1, early; 6, late
3 20 hill plots
4 LSD₀₅ = 7.2
5 LSD₀₅ = .009
6 GF data only. Scale, 1-3: 1, round; 2, blocky; 3, long

Table 2. LATE HARVEST REPLICATED YIELD TRIAL - 1985 Becker

Skinning ⁶					. •						۰										۰														1.0	•
Shape ⁵																																			2.0	
Specific gravity	ı ·		1.069			٠.						•	1.082		•		•	1.073	•	•		1.074		•	1.068	1,064		•	•	1.065	1.071				1.068	•
Market. yield ³ ,4	6	3.	5.	4•	3	2.	9	74.7	4.	i	0	5.	5.	4.	3,	3	3,	2	2	0	0	9	$\stackrel{\circ}{\infty}$	7	6.	5.	5.	2.	2	2	1.	0.	7	6.	45.0	4.
Total yield ³	6	4.	6.	·	5.	4.	ij	75.5	5.	ij		6.	œ	5.	7 。	4.	4.		3	2	2.	0	9	9	7	7.	7.	2	4 .	3	4.	2	0	7.	46.1	6
Type ¹				•					•		۰											•			•								0		2.0	•
Early $blight^2$			•			۰			0										0		۰					۰								0	7.5	•
$Vigor^1$	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	•	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Color	Red	White	Dark red	White	White	White	White	White	Red	Russet	Russet	Red	White	White	Russet	White	Light red	White	Red	White	Russet	Russet	Red	White	Pink eye	White	White	White	Dark red	White	White	Russet	Dark red	Russet	Russet	Russet
Variety	Pontiac	12567	8742	83040	Langlade	Kennebec	12161	Shepody	Reddale	Krantz	11816	Erik	10162	Conestoga	Burbank	Norchip	82328	12251	12957	Tolaas	Norgo1d	10874	Norland	12482	11903	12465	12171	Sunrise	Redcloud	12438	11705	WNC567-1	Redsen	TC582-1	12329	Agassiz

<pre>1 Scale, 1-5: 1, good; 5, poor 2 Scale, 0-11 (Barratt-Horsfall): 0, resistant; 11, susceptible 3 20 hill plots, 12" between hills, 36" between rows 4 LSD₀₅ = 16.3 5 Scale, 1-3: 1, round; 2, blocky;</pre>	Fertilization: 215 lbs/A 0-0-22 (Broadcast) Starter: 1150 lbs/A 8-10-30 (Banded) Sidedress: May 14, 250 lbs/A 33-0-0 May 29, 160 lbs/A 33-0-0 July 15, 218 lbs/A 33-0-0
3, long 6 Scale, 1-4: 0, good; 4, bad Cooperator: Glen Titrud Planted: April 18, 1985 Killed: August 8, 1985 Harvested: August 14, 1985	

NEW YORK - LONG ISLAND

J.B. Sieczka, D. D. Moyer and R.C. Neese

General Information

Six replicated variety evaluations, six fertilizer experiments, a spacing study and a seedling observational trial were conducted on Long Island in 1985.

Early White

Jemseg produced the best marketable yield, but was plagued with hollow heart. Jemseg and C7679-15 produced larger tubers than the other lines. Tubers of C7679-15 had the highest specific gravity.

Main Season White

The GN resistant clones NY72, NY77, NY78 and NY80 and the GN susceptible AF303-5 produced significantly higher yield of marketable tubers than Katahdin. However internal defects were unacceptably high in AF303-5. Internal defects were also a problem in Hampton, Hudson, Langlade, B9581-10, CF7688-9 and F74123. Shepody, CF7688-9, NY72 and NY75 produced tubers with specific gravity readings greater than 1.080.

Russet

Acadia Russet produced the highest yield. Generally, the skin netting on Acadia tubers is very slight and would not be classified as a russet. The same applies to WF591-1. The latter clone has an unacceptable appearance for the tablestock market. The most attractive russet was B9596-2.

South Fork

Only NY72 produced a marketable yield that was significantly higher than Katahdin. Hampton, Hudson, C7523-1, NY76, NY79 and NY80 produced yields that were not significantly different from Katahdin. Internal defects showed up as problems in Hudson, Superior, NY64 and NY79. The best appearing lines were Hampton, NemaRus, C7523-1 and NY80.

Nitrogen Rate

The clones B9192-1 and B9569-2 did not respond to nitrogen rates higher than 160 lb/A. C7523-1 produced the highest marketable yield at 190 lb N/A. Total and marketable yields of NemaRus and NY72 increased with increasing nitrogen rates. None of the nitrogen treatments had an effect on defects or specific gravity.

Hampton Spacing

Within row spacings of 6, 9 and 12 inches did not affect the total or marketable yields of Hampton. The 12 inch spacing produced the fewest number of tubers per foot of row, the largest average size, and the most internal defects. External defects, specific gravity and appearance were not affected by spacing.

Acknowledgements

Seed was provided by Robert L. Plaisted, Cornell University; Raymon E. Webb, USDA; and Hugh J. Murphy, University of Maine. Special thanks are extended to the Corwith Bros. for providing the land and assistance in the establishment and care of the experiment on the South Fork. Thanks are also extended to John Babinsky for use of harvesting equipment.

Long Island Table 1. Results of Early White Potato Variety Trial, Riverhead, NY, 1985 Standard Variety: Superior

	<u>Yield</u>	(cwt/A)	% of		of T					tern	al D	efe	cts	Spec.	4 Vine
Clone	Total	US No.1	Std	2"-	2.5-	3.25-	>4"	Def ~			Int.	Ne	<u></u>	Grav.	Mat.
		2-4	2-4"	2.5"	3.25"	4 **			нн	BC	SL	М	S		
Superior	389	299	100	44	33	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	75	1.8
Chippewa	409	286	96	31	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	3.8
Jemseg	424	365	122	18	56	11	0	5	14	1	0	0	0	63	2.8
Sunrise	398	324	108	31	47	3	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	73	1.8
CF7679-15	360	325	109	19	59	12	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	82	5.3
CS7639-1	419	338	113	27	51	3	0	4	2	0	6	0	0	70	3.3
NY-79	390	355	119	26	62	3	0	2	6	0	1	0	0	66	3.0
Waller-															
Duncan (0.05) (ns)	(ns)												(04)	

		Tube	er Data ⁶		***************************************		
Clone	App	Color	Text	Shape	Depth	Comments ⁷	
Superior	7.0	Bu	SN	R	MT	Irr	
Chippewa	7.3	W	S	0	F	OK	
Jemseg	6.8	Bu	N	0	F	Irr	
Sunrise	7.5	W	RS	O-R	SF	Nice	
CF7679-15	7.3	W	RS	R	MT	Sl Irr	
CS7639-1	7.0	Bu	SN	R	MT	Sl Irr	
NY79	7.0	Bu	SN	R	R	DSE,Sl Irr	

^{1/} Planted 4/15/85, rotobeat 8/13/85, harvested 8/14/85. Within row spacing 9.3". Fertilizer
applied at a rate of 1140 lb/A of 7-18-14-4 (MgO) in bands at time of planting, 80 lbs of N
sidedressed. Plot size 2 rows x 12 feet, 4 replications.

Texture - HR = heavy russet, RS = relatively smooth, SN = slight net, S = smooth.

Shape - O = oblong, L = long, R = round.

Depth - F = flat, MT = medium thick, R = round, SF = slightly flattened.

Appearance - rated on a scale of 1 to 9; 1 = extremely rough, unattractive, 9 = smooth, attractive.

1/ Comment abbreviations. Att = attractive, CT = chain tubers, DAE = deep apical eyes, DSE = deep
stem end, HS = heat sprouts, Irr = irregular, Kn = knobs, MDAE = moderately deep apical eyes,
P = pink, SE = shallow eyes, Sk = skinned, S1 = slightly, Sm = small, St = stolons, Y = yellow

<u>2</u>/ Defects = Total of all defects. Abbreviations for major defects listed in comments. S = sunburn, M = misshapen, G = growth cracks, L = prominent lenticels, Sc = scab, Rh = Rhizoctonia russetting.

^{3/} Number of tubers with hollow heart (including brown center) or internal necrosis of 40 tubers cut (10 per replication), S1 = slight, M = moderate, S = severe.

^{4/} Specific gravity determined by hydrometer, 1.0 omitted.

⁵/ Vine maturity rated on 8/9/85 on a scale of 1 to 9, 1 = completely dead, 9 = green and vigorous.

^{6/} Color - B = brown, BR = bright red, Bu = buff, BW = bright white, MR = Medium red, P = pink, Pu = purple, W = white, T = tan.

Long Island Table 2. Results of NE107 Main Season Variety Experiment, Riverhead, N.Y. 1985 Standard Variety: Katahdin

	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of		e of To	otal '	rield		In	t.D	ef.3	<u> </u>		Spec. 4	Vine ⁵
Clone ¹	Total	US No.1	Std	2"-	2.5-	3.25	- >4"	Def ²			Int		c.	Grav.	Mat.
		2-4	2-4"	2.5"	3.25"	4"			нн	вс	SL	М	s		
Katahdin	438	365	100	22	58	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	68	1.8
Hampton	350	309	85	19	62	8	1	3	2	0	3	2	2	65	1.8
Hudson	322	274	75	23	57	5	0	2	0	3	3	0	0	72	1.5
Langlade	461	373	101	24	57	0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0	66	2.0
Shepody	491	395	108	34	45	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	85	2.5
AF303-5	527	475	130	16	69	5	0	1	3	1	12	11	4	76	5.5
AF474-2	365	299	82	28	53	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	68	1.3
CF7523-1	450	365	100	32	50	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	70	2.0
CF7688-9	406	277	76	35	32	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	0	83	1.0
F74123	495	405	111	24	57	2	0	3	1	0	3	2	0	67	2.0
NY-64	461	328	90	33	38	0	0	6	1	0	3	0	0	71	1.0
NY-72	493	425	116	20	60	6	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	81	2.0
Waller-															
Duncan (0.05)	(70)	(61)												(04)	

		T	uber Dat	a ⁶		
Clone	App	Color	Text	Shape	Depth	Comments 7
Katahdin	7.0	W	RS	R	SF	Sl Irr,L
Hampton	7.0	W	S	R	R	L
Hudson	6.8	W	RS	R-O	SF	Irr
Langlade	7.0	W	RS	R-O	SF	Sl Irr,SE
Shepody	6.8	Bu	SN	O-L	SF	Sl Irr
AF303-5	6.7	Bu	SN	O-R	MT	Irr
					_	
AF474-2	8.0	M	RS	O-R	R	SF
CF7523-1	7.0	W	RS	R	R	Sl Irr
CF7688-9	6.0	Bu	SN	R-O	SF	Irr,Ugly
F74123	7.0	W	S	0	SF	Y,Sp,Irr
NY-64	7.0	M	S	0	F	DAE, Irr, Pear
NY-72	7.3	Bu	SN	R-O	MT	Dark Skin

^{1/} Vine killed 9/3/85, harvested 9/25/85, see footnote 1, Table 1.

^{2/ -1/} See appropriate footnotes Table 1.

<u>5</u>/ Rated 8/29/85.

Long Island Table 3. Results of Advanced Golden Nematode Resistant Clones Experiment, Riverhead, N.Y. 1985

Standard Variety : Katahdin

	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of	- 8	of To	otal Y	ield	_ ,	In	tern	al De	efec	ts3	Spec.4	Vine ⁵
Clone	Total	US No.1	Std	2"-	2.5-	3.25-	>4"	Def≤			Int.	Nec	<u> </u>	Grav.	Mat.
		2-4	2-4"	2.5"	3.25"	4"			нн	BC	SL	M	s		
Katahdin	369	300	100	25	53	4	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	72	1.8
Hampton	309	256	85	14	53	16	4	6	0	0	2	0	0	65	1.0
Hudson	362	321	107	12	60	16	2	3	0	1	2	2	0	74	1.5
B8710-1	375	265	88	43	27	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	71	1.0
B9192-1	339	300	100	14	66	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	73	1.0
39581-10	376	317	106	24	55	5	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	73	1.3
39792-53	405	297	99	35	38	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	93	1.3
NY-72	453	413	137	19	65	7	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	83	1.0
NY-75	324	256	85	30	48	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	82	1.0
NY-76	385	272	91	40	31	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	73	1.0
IY-77	470	411	137	28	58	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	74	1.0
NY-78	474	383	128	26	54	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	68	2.0
NY-80	435	360	120	31	50	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	65	1.0
Waller-															
Duncan (0.05	(42)	(44)												(04)	

		T	uber Dat	<u>a⁶</u>		
Clone	App	Color	Text	Shape	Depth	Comments ⁷
Katahdin	7.3	W	RS	R	SF	SE, Sl Irr
Hampton	7.0	W	S	R	R	SE, L
Hudson	6.5	W	RS	R-O	SF	Sl Irr
B8710-1	6.3	W	S	0	F	Irr, Pear
B9192-1	6.5	Bu	SN	R	R	MDE,Irr
B9581-10	6.5	Bu	SN	R	MT	Irr
B9792-53	6.5	W	RS	O-R	SF	Irr,Pear
NY-72	8.0	Bu	SN	R	R	MDAE
NY-75	7.0	Bu	SN	R	SF	Sm, SE
NY-76	7.0	W	RS	R	R	Sm, SE
NY-77	7.0	Bu	SN	R	R	MDAE,S1 Y
NY-78	7.0	Bu	SN	R	SF	MDAE,S1 Irr
NY-80	8.0	W	RS	R	MT	P buds

¹/ Vine killed 9/3/85, harvested 9/25/85. Plot size 1 row x 20°. See footnote 1, Table 1.

^{2/-1/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{5/} Rated 8/29/85.

Long Island Table 4. Results of NE107 Russett Experiment, Riverhead, N.Y. 1985 Standard Variety: BelRus

	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of		% of				Int	erna	l De	fec	ts3_	Spec.	Vine $\frac{5}{}$
Clone ¹	Total	US No.1	Std	4-8	8-12	12-16	>16	Def 2			Int.	Ne	C.	Grav.	Mat.
		4-16	4-16						нн	ВС	SL	M	S		
BelRus	299	197	100	48	15	3	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	75	1.3
Acadia Russet	478	352	179	28	35	10	9	2	0	0	3	1	0	74	3.8
NemaRus	369	266	135	46	23	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	71	1.0
Russette	381	274	140	44	21	7	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	79	3.8
B9569-2	328	224	114	38	22	8	0	9	2	0	1	0	0	70	1.8
B9596-2	413	295	150	41	22	8	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	69	1.8
WF591-1	376	268	136	41	25	6	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	75	1.5
Waller-															
Duncan (0.05)	(51)	(44)												(04)	

	<u> </u>	Tube	er Data ⁶			
Clone	App	Color	Text	Shape	Depth	Comments ⁷
BelRus	7.3	В	HR	L	SF	SE,Dark
Acadia Rus	7.0	Bu	SN	0	SF	Sl Irr
NemaRus	7.5	В	MR	L	R	SE
Russette	7.0	В	MR	0	SF	Sl Irr
B9569-2	7.0	В	M-HR	O-L	MT	Irr
B9596-2	7.8	В	MR	L	R	SE, Att
WF591-1	5.5	Bu	SN	R-O	F	Irr, DE

¹/ Vine killed 9/3/85, harvested 9/25/85, see footnote 1, Table 1.

^{2/ - 1/} See appropriate footnotes Table 1.

^{5/} Rated 8/29/85.

Long Island Table 5. Results of USDA Russet Experiment, Riverhead, N.Y. 1985 Standard Variety: BelRus

	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of		% of '				Int	erna	l De	fec	<u>ts³</u> _	Spec.4	Vine ⁵
Clone	Total	US No.1	Std	4-8	8-12	12-16	>16	Def ²		,	Int.	Ne	C.	Grav.	Mat.
		4-16	4-16						НН	BC	SL	M	S		
BelRus	248	170	100	43	22	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	76	1.0
NemaRus	360	269	158	33	31	11	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	71	1.3
39553-6	396	236	139	32	21	7	7	16	1	0	0	0	0	68	1.0
39569-2	364	207	121	41	13	3	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	73	1.0
39596-2	392	290	170	48	22	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	70	1.0
39752-7	487	331	195	34	27	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	69	2.0
Waller-															
Ouncan (0.05	(53)	(46)												(02)	

		T	uber Dat	a6		
Clone	App	Color	Text	Shape	Depth	Comments ⁷
BelRus	7.5	В	HR	L	SF	Dark,SE
NemaRus	7.5	В	H-MR	L	SF	Rh
B9553-6	6.8	В	MR	L-O	SF	Irr,G,Rh
B9569-2	6.8	В	M-HR	O-L	SF	Sl Irr,Rh
B9596-2	8.3	В	M-HR	L	R	SE, Att
B9752-7	7.0	В	MR	0-L	MT	Sl Irr

¹/ Vine killed 9/3/85, harvested 9/25/85. Plot size 1 row x 20'. See footnote 1, Table 1.

^{2/-2/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{5/} Rated 8/29/85.

Long Island Table 6. Results of South Fork Main Season Variety Experiment, Water Mill, N.Y. 1985 Standard Variety: Katahdin

	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of	% of T	otal	Yield		nt.	Def.	<u>3</u>		. Vine4		Tube	r Dat	<u>a⁵</u>	
Clone	Total	US No.1	Std	2"-	>4	Def ²		I	nt.	Nec.		Mat.	App.	Col.	Гехt	Shape	Dep
		2-4	2-4"	4"			НН	ВС	SL	М	S						
Katahdin	302	286	100	85	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	W	S	R	MT
Hampton	269	255	89	79	0	16	0	0	5	0	0	5	8	W	S	R	R
Hudson	336	317	111	80	1	13	0	3	12	0	0	7	7	W	RS	R	MT
NemaRus	242	193	68	75	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	4	8	В	HR	L	MT
Sunrise	238	215	75	79	0	11	0	2	1	0	0	2	7	BU	SN	O-R	MT
Superior	275	240	84	81	0	6	0	3	6	0	0	1	7	M	N	R-O	MT
B9192 - 1	217	199	69	70	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	M	RS	R-O	R
39569-2	209	144	50	59	0	10	1	0	3	0	0	3	7	В	HR	O-L	MT
27523-1	328	289	101	83	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	5	8	M	S	R	R
NY-64	257	236	83	70	0	22	0	0	9	0	0	2	7	M	S	0	F
NY-72	381	359	126	41	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	BU	SN	R	MT
NY-75	243	218	76	83	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	W	RS	R-O	SF
NY-76	303	270	95	88	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	4	7	BU	SN	O-R	SF
NY-77	235	203	71	82	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	W	RS	R-O	MT
NY-79	278	260	91	83	1	10	4	1	4	0	0	1	7	BU	N	R	R
08-YN	303	263	92	84	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	W	S	R-0	MT
Waller-Dur	ncan																
(0.05)	(41)	(34)															

^{1/} Planted 4/12/85, vine killed 8/22/85, harvested 10/9/85. Fertilizer applied at a rate of 1750
1b/A of 10-20-10 in bands at time of planting. Plot size was 2 rows x 12', 3 replications.
The russet lines, NemaRus and B9569-2, were sized on a basis of weight. The 2-4" size
translates into 4-16 oz for these clones.

^{2/-5/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{3/} Thirty tubers were cut.

^{4/} Rated 8/12/85.

Long Island Table 7. The effect of nitrogen rate on yield and quality of B9192-1, C7523-1 and NY-72, Riverhead, N.Y.1985.

Standard Practice: 160 lb N/A

	N Rate	Yield	(cwt/A)	% of		of To	tal Y	ield		Int	. De	£.3			Spec.4	Vine
Clone ^l	(lb/A)	Total	US No.1	Std	2"-	2.5-	3.25-	>4"	De f ²			Int	Ne	c.	Grav.	Mat
			2-4"	2-4"	2.5"	3.25"	4"			нн	вс	SL	М	S		
B9192-1	160	371	333	100	16	67	6	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	75	1.3
	190	406	361	109	16	66	7	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	74	1.3
	220	423	367	110	14	65	8	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	73	2.0
Waller-																
Duncan (.05)		(ns)	(ns)												(ns)	
C7523-1	160 190 220	419 463 459	347 397 380	100 114 109	32 32 35	51 53 47	0 1 1	0 0 0	4 3 3	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	75 74 74	1.3 2.5 2.3
Waller-																
Duncan (.05) - 	(ns)	(47) 	. 											(ns)	
NY-72	160	434	374	100	33	52	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	83	2.0
· -	190	477	426	114	31	56	3	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	80	3.0
	220	509	451	120	25	58	5	0	2	0	8	0	-	0	84	3.3
Waller-																
Duncan (.05	,	(52)	(70)												(ns)	

^{1/} NY-72 planted 4/19/85, harvested 10/11/85, B9192-1 and C7523-1 planted 4/24/85, harvested 10/2/85. Plot size 3 rows x 30', center row x 25' used for yield data. Experimental design was a randomized complete block with 4 replications. Nitrogen rates consisted of split applications. Eighty pounds of nitrogen from ammmonium nitrate was sidedressed on 6/4/85, the remaining amount of nitrogen listed was applied at planting.

^{2/-5/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{5/} Rated 8/29/85.

Long Island Table 8. The effect of nitrogen rate on yield and quality of two golden nematode resistant russet clones (NemaRus and B9569-2)

Clone 1	N Rate		(cwt/A) US No.1		4-8	of To	otal Y 12-16	ield >16	Def ²	Int.					pec.4 rav.	Vine ⁵ Mat.
			4-16"	4-16"						нн	ВС	SL	М	s		
NemaRus	160	332	237	100	46	21	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	72	1.0
	190	374	274	116	49	22	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	72	2.5
	220	390	289	122	47	24	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	72	1.8
Waller-																
Duncan (0.	05)	(38)	(42)												(ns)	
 9569-2	160	339	 246	100	 49	18	 5	- 	 4	 o		1	1		 74	1.8
	190	362	263	107	47	19	7	5	3	0	0	1	0	0	75	2.5
	220	343	244	99	46	19	6	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	73	2.3
Waller-																
Duncan (0.	05)	(ns)	(ns)												(ns)	

^{1/} Planted 4/24/85, see footnote 1/ Table 7.

Long Island Table 9. The effect of spacing on yield and quality of Hampton, 1985.

	Tuber	Mean			1	otal Y	ield (c				Spec ²	App.3	Inter	nal	Defe	cts	4/
Spacing	No/ft	Tuber		2-4"	<2	2"-	2.5"-	3.25"	>4	Def ²	Grav				Int.	Ne	c.
(in)		Wt(oz)	1			2.5"	3.25"	4"					нн	BC	SL	М	S
6	17.2	4.5	375	288	69	98	181	9	0	18	65	7.6	1	0	5	1	0
9	15.2	5.0	363	283	57	79	186	18	0	23	65	7.6	3	2	2	0	0
12	12.6	5.8	349	287	35	63	186	38	7	19	65	7.4	1	1	7	4	0
Waller- Duncan(.05)	(2.1)	(0.3)	(ns)	(ns)	(10)	(5)	(ns)	(10)		(ns)	(ns)	(ns)					

¹/ Planted 4/24/85, vine killed 9/3/85, havested 10/2/85. Plot size 4 rows X 23', 2 center rows X 20' used for yield data, 5 replications. See footnote 1, Table 1.

^{2/ - 5/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{5/} Rated 8/29/85.

^{2/ - 4/} See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

^{4/} Fifty tubers cut per treatment.

D. E. Halseth, W. L. Hymes and C. A. Maatta

Program Scope

The Vegetable Crops Department conducted nine replicated variety yield trials distributed across five counties in upstate New York in 1985 in which a total of 18 named varieties and 66 advanced numbered clones were evaluated. Additional information on russet variety x nitrogen fertilization x plant spacing, storage and chipping research can be obtained from the authors.

Research Farm Trials

All 84 entries mentioned above, along with 17 observational clones from the USDA (R. E. Webb), were evaluated at the Thompson Vegetable Research Farm at Freeville. These experiments were planted at 9" spacing on a 34" bed with 1200 1bs/A of 13-13-13 applied in bands at planting on a Howard gravelly loam. All experiment station trials were sprinkler irrigated. See footnotes of tables 1-5 for dates of planting, vinekill and harvest.

Commercial Grower Trials

Four replicated variety yield trials consisting of 12 to 24 lines were planted with commercial potato growers in four different counties. Two of these trials were for evaluating tablestock clones (Tables 6 and 7) grown on muck (peat) soils and two were for chipping performance (Tables 8 and 9) on mineral soils. None of the grower trials were irrigated. See footnotes on each table for dates of cultural practices.

Seasonal Observations Problems encountered in 1985 were primarily associated with drier than normal growing conditions in July and August resulting in reduced yields on the mineral soils in the Steuben and Wyoming County trials, while the muck trials were not as adversely affected. Bruising damage was again a significant problem, especially for varieties with high specific gravities. Hollow heart and internal discoloration generally were not a problem except in the late season trial (Table 3) at Freeville. Early blight and scab were observed on some susceptible lines but neither were as bad as in 1984. Chip color was excellent for many lines when chipped in January of 1986 (data not presented).

Promising Clones

Round white golden nematode (GN) resistant numbered clones which have consistently performed well are B8710-1, NY71, NY72 and NY81. Named white varieties with GN resistance which continue to yield competitively are Atlantic, Elba and Hampton. NemaRus, the only named GN resistant russet variety, produced good yields of long tubers of medium russet skin texture. Acadia, ND388-1 (NorKing Russet) and ND534-4 produced very good yields of attractive russet tubers on muck and mineral soils. Unfortunately, all three of these clones are GN susceptible.

Table Headings Explanation

Sizes used in tables for marketable yield of indicated potato types are:

White and Red varieties (Freeville): 1 7/8 to 4" in diameter. White (County Trials): 2 to 4" in diameter. Russet (all Trials): 4 to 16 ounces.

Percent of total yield is the weight of a specific size category divided by total yield (including defects). The letter codes for the various sizes correspond to the following parameters:

White and Red Varieties (Freeville):

A = 0 to 1 7/8" in diameter B = 1 7/8 to 2 1/2" C = 2 1/2 to 3 1/4" D = 3 1/4 to 4"

E = over 4"

White (County Trials): A = 0 to 2" in diameter

B = 2 to 4"
C = over 4"

Russet (all Trials): A = 0 to 4 ounces

B = 4 to 8 C = 8 to 12 D = 12 to 16 E = over 16

External defects (EXT DEF) is comprised of four classes of defects: G = green C = growth crack

M = misshapen or knobby R = rot

Internal defects (INT DEF) represents the number of tubers examined out of 40 which when cut in half showed significant symptoms of the four following defects:

 $H = hollow \ heart$ $S = stem-end \ rot$ $V = vascular \ discoloration$ $N = internal \ necrosis$

Specific gravity (SPEC GRAV) was determined by potato hydrometer. A "1.0" has been dropped from entries which had readings in the hundreths place, while a "1." has been omitted from those which had readings in the tenths position.

General external appearance (GEN APP) was subjectively evaluated using the following scale:

1 = extremely rough or unattractive

9 = very smooth and attractive

Vine maturity ratings (MAT) were also subjectively evaluated but only on the Freeville trials. These ratings, which were made just a day or two prior to vine killing, were based on the scale: 1 = all plants completely dead

9 = all plants full green

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 1. EARLY MATURITY VARIETY TRIAL FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY			% SUP	PCT			TOTAL	>				LNI			
OR	Y I ELD (D(CWT/A)	Y L E L D MKT	A	B	¥ C		ш	EXT DEF	TUBER #/FT	TUBER WT(0Z)	سادما	SPEC N GRAV	APP	MAT
NY80 NY76 CS7639-1 NY71	457 441 435 433	425 401 391 387	134 127 124 123	0 m n o	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	57 57 51 51	8 20 118 31	3100	C 50 90	9.8 7.7 7.2	\$ 1.00.0 8.00.0 8.00.0	23000	0 77 1 78 3 80 0 87	6.6	2002 2008
B8710-1 NY82 CF7523-1 CAR1BE	440 411 412 410	380 366 355	120 116 115	#E03#	13 13 13	552	3 2 2 3 3 3 3 3	0000	10 C	6.9 8.3 6.7	00.00 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.10 0.1	0000	2 81 0 76 0 85 0 79	6.5	25.00 8.30
NY79 MONONA SUPERIOR B9933-19	352 352 378	333 330 316 310	201 201 98	3 16	14 12 18 18	61 66 64 30	20 13 14	00	のたらし	6.9 7.1 6.8	₩₩₩₩ ₩₩₩	0000	0 78 0 84 0 83 0 82	6.5.0	2.4.5
NORLAND YUKON GOLD CF77154-10 CF7679-15	345 336 338 361	303 301 298 294	9999	L000	24 10 23 8	56 56 43	3533	0000	5 6 6 11 0	5.8	4.6	0000	0 70 0 89 0 79 0 91	0.000	
SUNRISE NY74 B9340-13 B9933-9 B0011-3	384 350 312 372 310	294 286 276 274 272	93 90 87 86	20000	10 27 27 12 12	720 230 273	21 12 13 18	01003	50200	0.8880	55.44 50.48 50.48 50.48	00000	0 78 0 88 0 81 0 83 0 93	000000	3.00
WALLER-DUNCAN LSD (.05)	54	84								0.8	0.8		3		
C.V. (%)	(10)	(11)								(6)	(10)		(3)		

PLANT DATE - APRIL 29 VINE KILL DATE - AUGUST 19 (MOWED) HARVEST DATE - AUGUST 22

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 2. MEDIUM MATURITY VARIETY TRIAL FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

VADIETV			TAN %	D	_	با	PCT OF TOTAL VIELD	>	1	_		AVG	Z					
OR CLONE	YIELD((CWT/A)	YIELD MKT	4	2 0	ξ Σ		Ш		SIL 12	TUBER #/FT	TÜBER WT(OZ)	DEF H V S	Z	SPEC GRAV	GEN	MAT	
KATAHDIN F74123 NY78 NY77	481 483 453 443	443 437 422 417	100 99 95 94	ดพดด	10 7 11	52 52 50 50	30 35 33	- 2 - 2	っちられ		7.4 7.4 6.9 7.2	7.0 6.9 6.9 6.9	0000	0000	83 77 81	6.1 6.6 6.6	80080 00000	
ATLANTIC MONONA B9955-28 CF7688-9	408 375 387 368	350 349 340 312	79 77 70	いりない	4 13 8 13	34 57 47 40	47 20 33 31	4-00	10 13 13	o o	5.6 7.7 6.0 6.4	7.5 5.1 6.0	33000	m000	98 79 76 90	5.00 9.00 9.00 9.00	5.5	
B9792-28 B9140-32 B9792-197 B9192-1	372 331 313 399	293 268 267 198	66 60 60 45	ผพพผ	7 11 5	40 40 51 20	31 32 23 24	5030	14 115 111 46	0000	00.00 00.00	7.8 6.1 7.6	0000	0000	90 90 91 83	0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00	5.0 7.0 5.0	
WALLER-DUNCAN LSD (.05) C.V. (%)	77 (13)	74 (16)									1.1	1.8			5 (4)			

PLANT DATE - MAY 2 VINE KILL DATE - AUGUST 29 HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 11

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 3. LATE MATURITY VARIETY TRIAL FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY			% KAT	PC			OTAL	>		1		_ (F I	1	(
OR	Y I ELD((CWT/A)	N N	V	B ₹	- U		 	EXT DEF	TUBER #/FT	TUBER WT(0Z)	H V	S	SPEC	APP	MAT
NY72 AF303-5 ELBA KATAHDIN	517 508 494 448	475 456 452 432	110 106 105		7 6 10 0	49 45 53	36 39 25	0000	ころの作	7.33	7.4 8.4 7.1 6.4	0000	0 25 0 0 0 0 0 0	90 837 889 85	6.0 6.0	77.77
C-14 DELTA GOLD F73008 NY64	439 461 468 462	415 410 404 396	96 95 92 92	22-22	14 19 17 16 0	47 60 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	22 35 23	0440	3 6 9 C 13 C	7.57.8	5.08.0	00000	0000	888 85	ろろろろ	3.50
NY81 SHEPODY AF474-2 B9935-14	505 444 417 391	385 367 364 354	886 845 877 877	-22-	513	30 147 550 449 550 549	44 1 23 28 37	78-0	8987 CCM	2000	88.5 7.0 7.8	1000	0000	84 88 81 78	2455 656	1.30
B9955-46 NY75 HAMPTON B9988-7	382 370 409 382	352 340 340 318	82 79 74	08	13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1	330 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 144 14	47 23 31 31	8088	4 7 11 C 13 C	5.000	7.6 5.9 6.5 6.8	3300	0000	8 4 8 8 8 8 8	5.50	2.38
MONONA B9792-1B B9935-8 B9792-149	321 322 338 403	312 256 284 279	72 68 66 65	3100	20 12 9 4	67 62 31 18	11 17 49 23		1 6 7 C 27 C, N	M 6.2	4 7 8 9 9 9 9 8	2 0 1 1 0 0	0000	80 77 88	5.0 5.1 4.9	3.000
B9792-144 B9955-11 B9792-132 B9955-33	311 329 308 287	270 269 264 259	63 62 61 60	ろりける	8778	54 42 45 53	29 29 29 29	0000	12 C 8 C	4200	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	3 0 0 0 0	0000	77 90 88 91	00000 4000	1.3
CF76183-2 B9955-10 B9962-2	328 255 275	256 233 231	550	300	24 1 33 14	577	113	000	16 C 4 13 C	25.0	54.0	100	000	93	5.10	1.0
WALLER-DUNCAN LSD (.05)	NN 62	52								0.9	6.0			7		
C.V. (%)	(12)	(12)								(11)	(10)			(4)		

PLANT DATE - APRIL 29 VINE KILL DATE - SEPTEMBER 6 HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 16-17

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 4. RUSSET VARIETY TRIAL FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

Ħ	m000	0000	m0m0	
MAT	4		L L L	
GEN	$\sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma \sigma$	0400	00000	
SPEC	88837	88 82 82	886	4 (3)
DEF N V S N	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
AVG TUBER WT(OZ)	0.800	00.00 00.00	2000 2000 2000	0.6
TUBER #/FT	50.17	5000 8-03	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	0.6
	O	0 0	ο ο Σ	
YIELD EXT E DEF	7362	27273	26 37 4	
	1001	0-05	5000	
PCT OF TOTAL MKT A B C D	14 7 4 8	10333	10	
M M C C	23 23 23 25 25	2772	21 13 14 8	
D W	322	558 253 329	24 30 51 44	
1 1	22 17	25 20 31 22	13 13 42	
%NORG YIELD MKT	228 181 173 170	169 154 132	114 114 101 100	
CWT/A)	324 258 246 242	240 219 188 183	162 161 143 142	43 (15)
YIELD(TOTAL	434 349 329 319	335 310 295 310	285 335 217 270	36 (8)
VARIETY OR CLONE	ACADIA NEMARUS ND534-4 B9596-2	ND388-1 WF591-1R B9569-2 B9391-2	B9398-2 B9959-18 B0012-1 NORGOLD	WALLER-DUNCAN LSD (.05) G.V. (%)

PLANT DATE - APRIL 29 VINE KILL DATE - SEPTEMBER 6 HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 16-17

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 5. CORNELL GOLDEN NEMATODE RESISTANT CLONES TRIAL FREEVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY OR CLONE	YIELD(C	CWT/A) MKT	% KAT YIELD MKT		OF TOTA MKT C D	E E	TELD EXT DEF	TUBER #/FT	AVG TUBER WT(OZ)	INT DEF H V S N	SPEC GRAV	GEN APP	MAT
C120-7 BCS166-1 KATAHDIN C64-16	464 463 416 441	409 391 370 368	110 106 100 99	4 15 3 15 3 14 4 7	49 23 46 29	0 2 2 0	7 9 6 12 R	8.1 7.2 7.5 6.7	5.9 6.5 5 .8 6.9	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0	82 95 84 82	6.3 6.1 6.4 5.8	2.3 4.0 8.0 6.5
C114-6 ATLANTIC C61-6 MONONA	434 405 433 346	357 355 352 307	97 96 95 83	4 10 5 11 8 24	50 27 43 29	5 1 2 0	7 7 12 C 3	6.6 6.8 7.1 7.8	6.8 6.2 6.4 4.6	2 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. 2 0 0 0	86 101 79 82	5.1 5.9 6.3 5.1	4.0 7.0 2.8 6.8
B35-39 C121-1 B35-81 C63-9	363 337 360 404	296 295 286 277	80 80 77 75	6 9 3 14 9 19 11 15	58 16 4 3 17	2 0 4 0	10 C 9 R 8 20 C	5.9 6.0 7.2 8.6	6.4 5.8 5.1 4.9	2 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0	96 87 88 78	5.8 5.5 4.1 5.8	5.3 4.0 3.0 2.8
B24-9 C163-8 C92-1	357 347 297	267 228 216	72 61 58	7 15 14 14 21 42	40 12	0 0 0	17 M,G 20 C 5	6.6 7.3 7.7	5.7 4.9 4.2	0 0 1 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0	84 7 3 91	5.0 5.0 4.3	5.0 6.0 2.3
WALLER-DUNCA LSD (.05)	N 87	76						1.2	1.5		7		
C.V (%)	(14)	(16)						(11)	(16)		(6)		

PLANT DATE - MAY 3 VINE KILL DATE - AUGUST 29 HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 13

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 6. ORLEANS COUNTY MUCK SOIL VARIETY TRIAL ELBA, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY OR CLONE CLASS	YIELD(CW TOTAL	% KAT YIELD MKT MKT	P	CT (OF T	rot.	AL Y	IELD EXT DEF	2	H	I N DE V	F	N	SPEC GRAV
ELBA W B8710-1 W KATAHDIN W		397 123 340 105 322 100	3 3 1	89 87 78	7 0 8		-		G G	0 0 0	1	0 0 0	0 0	67 67 65
NY71 W NY64 W HAMPTON W	423 360 351	314 97 306 95 295 92	1 5 2	75 85 85	18 1 6	-	-	9	G G		Ō	0 0 0	0 0 1	66 65 60
ND388-1 R ACADIA R NEMARUS R		232 72 221 69 192 60	22 10 13	42 25 31	29 32 19	5 11 11	1 13 11		G G		Ó	0 1 0	0 0 0	67 65 64
B9391-2 R ND534-4 R NORGOLD R	251 250 223	171 53 161 50 98 30	17 24 47	39 51 37	21 9 5	8 4 0	4 0 0	12	G G G	_	0	Ŏ	0 0 0	64 65 64
WALLER-DUNCAN LSD (.05)	34	32					•							3
· C.V. (%)	(8)	(10)												(3)

PLANT DATE - MAY 29
VINE KILL DATES - SEPTEMBER 16, SEPTEMBER 23
HARVEST DATE - OCTOBER 16
FERTILIZATION - 1000 LB/A 10-30-29 PLUS 300 LB/A POTASH BROADCAST BEFORE PLANTING. 160 LB/A AMMONIUM NITRATE SIDE-DRESSED SIX WEEKS AFTER PLANTING.
VINE KILL - TWO APPLICATIONS OF DIQUAT 1 PT/A + X77 SURFACTANT

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 7. WAYNE COUNTY MUCK SOIL VARIETY TRIAL SAVANNAH, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY OR CLONE	CLASS	YIELD(C	CWT/A) MKT	% KAT YIELD MKT	P	CT_B	OF C	TOT/ D	AL Y	TELD EXT DEF	INT DEF H V S	N	SPEC GRAV
ELBA NY72 NY81 NY78	W W W W	819 725 674 613	688 591 576 529	140 120 117 108	2 , 4 2 5	84 82 85 86	6 5 8 1			7 G 10 G 5 G 8 G	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0	10 0 1 0	82 82 87 78
AF303-5 KATAHDIN NY71 HAMPTON	W W W	594 638 555 528	523 491 481 465	107 100 98 95	6 3 4 4	87 77 87 88	3 7 2 3	co co	un en en	3 12 G 7 G 6 G	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	10 0 0 2	84 78 83 78
NY77 ND388-1 ACADIA NY64	W R R W	545 488 571 387	461 424 352 314	94 86 72 64	5 9 3 12	86 43 21 80	1 33 20 0	11 21	4 24	8 G 0 11 G 8 G	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0 3 0 0	78 86 77 80
NY80 NY82 NY75 B8710-1	W W W	380 347 359 353	303 296 293 288	62 60 60 59	16 8 12 12	80 86 82 81	0 2 0 0			ц ц 6 7 G	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	74 77 81 81
NY76 SUPERIOR ND534-4 NY74	W W R W	330 332 314 353	276 276 268 261	56 56 55 53	15 11 8 19	82 84 52 74	0 0 26 0	- 8	3	4 5 G 3 7 G	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	76 73 72 89
NEMARUS NY79 NORGOLD B9391-2	R W R R	351 301 303 222	246 241 239 169	50 49 49 34	10 14 7 16	28 79 45 49	32 0 25 21	10 - 9 8	6 - 2 2	13 G 7 G 12 G 5	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	76 70 76 72
WALLER-DU		100	91,										4
C.V. (%)		(17)	(19)										(4)

PLANT - MAY 6 VINE KILL - SEPTEMBER 9 HARVEST - SEPTEMBER 23
FERTILIZATION - AT PLANTING 1300 LB/A 11.2N-7.7P205-11.5K20-0.15B-0.07CU0.38MN-3.08MG-16.3S-0.22ZN. TWO FOLIAR APPLICATIONS
OF NUTRA-LEAF 20-20-20 WERE MADE AT THE RATE OF 5 LB/A.
VINE KILL - ONE APPLICATION OF DOW GENERAL AT 2 QT/A

STEUBEN COUNTY MINERAL SOIL VARIETY TRIAL LOON LAKE, NEW YORK, 1985 UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 8.

VARIETY OR CLONE	YIELD(CWT/A) MKT	% ATL YIELD MKT	% OF TO MKT A B	T YIELD EXT C DEF	INT DEF H V S N	SPEC GRAV	
NY72 ATLANTIC NY71	513 434 390	437 385 339	114 100 88	5 89	7 G 1 6 1 8 G	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82 91 78	
B8710-1 MONONA B0011-3	373 306 302	314 272 258	82 71 67	6 89 (8 G 5 G 8 G	$egin{array}{ccccc} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 &$	81 76 92	
B9140-32 B9192-1 NY74 B9340-13	295 310 316 243	256 240 236 183	67 62 61 48	6 86 (5 77 (18 74 (11 75 (18 C	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	84 82 88 87	
WALLER-DUNCALSD (.05)	AN 56	51					3	
C.V. (%)	(12)	(13)					(3)	

PLANT DATE - MAY 15
VINE KILL DATE - (NATURAL DIE-DOWN)
HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 30
FERTILIZATION - PLOWED DOWN 294 LB/A 10-34-0 AND 75 LB/A
POTASSIUM. BROADCAST 75 LB/A POTASSIUM AT
PLANTING. SIDE-DRESSED 60 LB/A N AT 3" STAGE.

UPSTATE NEW YORK TABLE 9. WYOMING COUNTY MINERAL SOIL VARIETY TRIAL GAINESVILLE, NEW YORK, 1985

VARIETY OR CLONE	CLASS	YIELD(% ATL YIELD MKT	PC A	Т (OF T	OTA D	<u>L Y</u> <u>E</u>	IELD EXT DEF		NT EF	N	SPEC GRAV
B9192-1 NY81 MONONA	W W	237 220 190	220 196 161	142 127 104	10	92 89 84	0 1 0	•	 	1 1 2	0 0	Ō	0 0 0	93 91 87
ACADIA ATLANTIC B9340-13	R W W	190 196 202	158 155 147	102 100 95	21	52 78 72	26 0 0	5	0	1 1 1	0 0 0 1 0 0	0	0 0 0	85 94 91
B0011-3 B9140-32 B9391-2	W W R	164 183 180	135 132 124	87 85 80	27	82 71 55	0 0 10	- 1	- 0	4 1 3	0 0	Ō	0 0 0	99 101 89
NEMARUS ND388-1 ND534-4	R R R	184 182 137	103 90 76	66 58 49	50	50 46 51	4 3 5	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 0 0	0 0	0	0 0 0	89 94 85
WALLER-DE		34	29											3
C.V. (%)		(12)	(15)											(3)

PLANT DATE - MAY 17
VINE KILL DATE - SEPTEMBER 10
HARVEST DATE - SEPTEMBER 26
FERTILIZATION - 1700 LB/A OF 8-12-10 AT PLANTING
VINE KILL - ONE APPLICATION OF DOW GENERAL AT 2 QT/A

R. L. Plaisted and H. D. Thurston

Crossing and Seedling Production: In 1985, 82 crosses were made for variety selection purposes. These all segregate for resistance to the golden nematode (GN). Emphasis again this year was on producing clones with chipping quality and long russet clones. In germplasm development, 51 crosses were made as part of the trichome project, 13 were neotbr x neotbr crosses, 41 were crosses in the heat tolerant, bacterial wilt, and root knot (M. arenaria) resistant population, 13 were crosses with clones resistant to M. hapla and M. chitwoodi, and 19 were crosses with clones resistant to <u>Globodera</u> <u>pallida</u>. Eighty three thousand transplants yielded 57,000 tubers for variety selection purposes. Another 8640 seedlings were transplanted for seedling inoculation with Alternaria, 4000 for the trichome population, 1300 of the G. pallida population, and 9000 of the heat tolerant population. Twenty acres of seedling hills produced 6035 single tuber selections in chipping progenies and 1086 russet and long white whole hill selections.

Early Generation Selections: In addition to the 1086 russet type single hill selections, 700 second year chipping selections were saved. These are being screened for GN resistance. In the third generation, 186 clones resistant to GN have been saved and most of them tested for chip quality. The crosses of Rosa x Q155-3, NY72 x Atlantic, and NY72 x Q155-3 were particularly productive of chipping selections. In the fourth generation, 37 clones were saved. Of these 15 have chipping potential. All of the fifth generation clones have been discarded.

Advanced Selections: One clone, NY83 (B35-81) survives in the cohort of crosses made in 1978. This is from a cross between Atlantic and Neothr. It has small tuber size, yields less than Katahdin, and is a bit deep eyed. However, it has consistently chipped better from 45° storage than Monona and has better specific gravity. It is very early in maturity and is resistant to GN and scab.

The 1977 cohort of seedlings was very productive. Five clones continue to look promising. $\underline{\text{NY78}}$ is another midseason tablestock clone. Its yield is equal to Katahdin, but somewhat smaller tuber size and equally low in pickouts. It has been essentially free of internal defects and rated better than Katahdin in tuber and vine appearance. It is resistant to GN, scab, and verticillium wilt. $\underline{\text{NY79}}$ is an early table stock variety with scab resistance nearly equal to Superior's. It sizes up as early as Superior and produces comparable yield of US #1 tubers. It has fewer pickouts and internal defects then Superior and we have rated it better in appearance. It has low specific gravity. In addition to

scab resistance, it also is resistant to GN. NY80 is another early tablestock variety. NY79 and NY80 are full sibs, both being crosses between a neothr hybrid and Elba. This clone produces full season yield comparable to Katahdin and early season yields comparable to Superior. Tuber size is less than NY79. It has few pickouts and very few internal defects. The tubers have a very attractive shape and skin texture. It is resistant to GN and wart, but susceptible to scab and verticillium wilt. It has low specific gravity and vigorous, attractive vines. NY81 is the most exciting clone in this group. It is a late season tablestock variety with potential for chipping from the field and 50° storage. Its yield has been outstanding. In 17 trials in NY over four years, NY81 has produced 26% more US #1 yield than Katahdin and in three trials in the South, it has produced 12% more than Atlantic. It has large tuber size so the yields of potatoes larger than 2-1/2" are even greater than the checks. Pickouts, primarily growth cracks, are slightly more than Katahdin, but internal defects are very low. We rate tuber and vine appearance better than Katahdin. The specific gravity averages .007 units better than Katahdin, which places it between Norchip and Atlantic. It is resistant to GN and scab. is a midseason chipping variety. It has a pink splash about the eyes. Its yields on upstate and upland soils are comparable to Katahdin and Superior. It has not done as well on Long Island or on the upstate muck soils. Pickouts and internal defects are low. Specific gravity is similar to Katahdin. It appears to chip as well as Norchip from 50° and close to Monona from 45° . It is resistant to GN and scab.

Two clones have survived form the 1976 crosses. NY76 is a variety with consideration as a midseason chip and tablestock variety. This clone has produced US #1 yields similar to Katahdin, but tuber size is appreciably less than Katahdin. Except for its bright chip color from 50° storage, freedom from pickouts and internal defects, and resistance to GN, it probably would have been discarded for its low specific gravity and susceptibility to scab. NY77 is a midseason tablestock clone with yields, tuber size, percent pickouts, internal defects, and appearance at least as good as that of Katahdin. It has a very attractive vine type and is resistant to GN, scab, and wart.

Two clones from the 1975 crosses appear very promising. NY71 is a mid to late season clone which has produced very good chip color from 45° and 50° storage (Table 1). The upstate yields, pickouts, internal defects, appearance, specific gravity, maturity, and tuber dormancy are all comparable to Katahdin. It is resistant to the golden nematode and has some resistance to scab and verticillium wilt. NY72 (Table 2) has potential for both tablestock and chip production. It has produced 22% more US #1 yields of potatoes than Katahdin in 27 trials in 1980. It performs well on Long Island, upstate N.Y. upland and muck, and in Florida and the East Coast. The tuber size distribution is quite

uniform, comparable to Katahdin with fewer oversize tubers. It has few pickouts or internal defects. The specific gravity is similar to Norchip. Our experience is that it chips as well as Norchip from 50°, but most years not as good as Monona from 45° storage. While the vine maturity is later than Katahdin, it has presented no harvest problems in plots or in farm scale demonstrations. The tubers have an exceptionally long dormancy. In addition to being resistant to the golden nematode, it has excellent resistance to scab and verticillium wilt and a degree of resistance, or lack of susceptibility, to late and early blight.

One of the clones produced in 1972, NY64, is still under trial evaluation, but the fate of this clone is now in the hands of the seed growers in N.Y. This is a mid to late season tablestock variety. Its yields are comparable to Katahdin, but the tuber size is smaller. It has a very bright white skin and fair scab resistance, but is subject to growth cracks. It has few internal defects and is resistant to the golden nematode, but susceptible to verticillium wilt.

US #1 Yield as Percent of Standards (no. of trials)

		Standards	
Location	Kathadin	Superior	Atlantic
Ithaca and Freeville	91% (6)	111% (3)	
Savannah and Elba	96% (5)		
Wyoming and Steuben	119% (4)		101% (2)
Northern NY	118% (2)		
Florida and E. Coast			92% (4)
Western U.S.			102% (2)

Agtron Scores for Chip Samples 1982-1985

	50°	45° to 60°	Field	Chip
	Storage (8 Trials)	Storage (8 Trials	NY (3 Trials)	South (3 Trials)
NY71	55	54	70	70
Monona	53	54	65	
Norchip Atlantic	53			65

Additional Data From 1980-1985 (no. of observations)

	<u>NY71</u>	<u>Katahdin</u>	Superior
Percent Pickout (19)	3%	4%	
(8)	4%		3%
Internal defects			
Hollow heart (22)	2%	5%	
Internal necrosis (22)	1%	3%	

Specific gravity difference from Katahdin (18) = +.002

Appearance score relative to Katahdin (18) = 98%

Vine maturity: similar to Katahdin

Vine vigor: stronger than Katahdin, but same size

Tuber dormancy: 2 weeks later than Katahdin at room temperature

Disease reactions:

Golden nematode: resistant

Scab: midway between Superior and Katahdin

Verticillium wilt: between Katahdin and Kennebec

Late blight: like Katahdin Early blight: like Katahdin

Wart: susceptible

US #1 as % of Standard (no. of trials)

	Standa	rds
Location	Katahdin	Atlantic
Ithaca and Freeville	113% (8)	
Savannah and Elba	120% (5)	
Wyoming and Steuben	145% (4)	124% (2)
Northern NY	101% (2)	
Long Island	133% (12)	
Florida and E. Coast		118% (3)

Scores for Chip Samples

	Agtro		PCFSA S	Score
	50°	45° to 60°	Fiel	ld
	(5 Trials)	(4 Trials)	(2 Trials)	(3 Trials)
NY72	55	47	2.8	2.5
Norchip	54		3.0	
Monona	55	53		
Atlantic				2.2

Additional Data From 1981-1985 (no. of observations)

	<u>NY72</u>	Katahdin
Percent pickout (24)	4%	4%
Internal defects (32)		
Hollow heart	1%	5%
Internal necrosis	1%	3%

Specific gravity difference from Katahdin (23) = +.006

Appearance score relative to Katahdin (25) = 105%

Vine maturity: later than Katahdin

Early tuber sizing: like Katahdin

Vine vigor: greater than Katahdin

Tuber dormancy: 6 weeks later than Katahdin at room temperature

Disease reactions:

Golden nematode: resistant Scab: resistance near Superior

Verticillium wilt: more resistant than Katahdin

Late blight: more resistant than Katahdin Early blight: more resistant than Katahdin

Wart: susceptible

NORTH CAROLINA

F. L. Haynes

Breeding Program

Advanced trials of selections from North Carolina, other states and the USDA programs were conducted at four coastal locations. Results of three of these are presented in North Carolina Tables 1, 2, and 3. The fourth location, the Tidewater Research Station at Plymouth, contained both an advanced trial and a larger primary trial of new selections. At this location, rainfall between planting and harvest totaled 2.25 inches, thus yields of size A tubers were very low. Total yields were less than one-half normal. Results of these trials are not presented. In the advanced trials, several early and medium early maturing clones produced superior yields and acceptable chip color. The new variety Sunrise produced outstanding yields.

Hybridization, clonal maintenance and seed increase were conducted at two mountain locations. Tetraploid crosses using the cut stem technique produced 26 segregating families for evaluation. A variety trial was also conducted at one mountain location. The results are presented in North Carolina Table 4.

Adaptation and Diploid Breeding

Evaluation of the adapted diploid PHU-STN population was continued at the Fletcher Station. In addition to clonal maintenance and increase of 370 clones, 660 new segregates from seedling populations were selected for evaluation. An isolated seed nursery for random interbreeding was planted for the high dry matter sub-population. An abundant seed supply was harvested.

A study was conducted to evaluate the recurrent selection procedure for maintaining a population and increasing dry matter content. Seventy-two seedling families from an interbreeding, random mating population were compared to their 72 female parent clones for performance. Results indicate this procedure is a progressive way to maintain and increase tuber dry matter and that mild selection pressure for tuber size and appearance may be applied without loss of dry matter. These results are being prepared for publication.

Studies of resistance to early blight were continued. Segregating tetraploid families from commercial 4X x early blight resistant 2X crosses were evaluated in inoculated plantings. Seventy-seven 4X clones exhibited high levels of resistance uniformly across all three replications. Heritability of early blight resistance in 4X progeny of 4X-2X crosses has been determined. Heritability is very high and not significantly different from the estimates determined in studies of 2X-2X crosses. These results are being prepared for publication.

The study of resistance to tuber soft rot and blackleg was continued and field resistance to both diseases was confirmed. Seed tubers were inoculated with strains of \underline{E} . $\underline{carotovora}$, subsp. $\underline{atroseptica}$ and \underline{E} . $\underline{carotovora}$ subsp. $\underline{carotovora}$ and planted on June 7, 1985 at Fletcher. The cultivar Superior was used as the control. Diploid clones with high levels of resistance and producing unreduced gametes are being crossed to commercial tetraploids to produce 4X progeny.

The 4X-2X hybrid program is continuing. The crosses involving high dry matter diploids have been very promising. Tetraploid hybrids from both the high dry matter and early blight resistance studies are being used in backcrosses to commercial tetraploids.

North Carolina Table 1. Potato trial at Bright Farm, Pasquotank County. Plots were 1 row, 24 ft. long, 4 replications of 24 entries in RCB, 32 hills/plot. Spacing in rows, 9 inches, 40 inch rows. Fertilized 2100 lb./A 10-10-10 banded. Planted 3/15/85, harvested 6/24/85 (100 days).

Variety	US#1-A CWT./A	Appearance ^{1/}	Chip ^{2/} Color	Specific Gravity	Maturity
Sunrise	330.1	7.5	3.3	1.068	Med. early
76C29-7	310.4	8.0	4.8	1.066	Med. early
ND860-2	307.6	7.7	2.8	1.071	Early
NY71	296.8	7.0	3.8	1.067	Midseason
80C45-10	294.0	8.2	4.3	1.067	Midseason
NY81	292.0	8.5	5.0	1.072	Med. early
NY82	291.3	8.0	2.5	1.069	Midseason
NY79	289.3	7.0	3.3	1.068	Midseason
NY74	281.1	8.0	3.0	1.083	Med. early
Pungo	276.3	7.0	5.5	1.068	Midseason
Atlantic	272.9	7.0	4.3	1.078	Midseason
73C26-1	272.9	8.0	4.3	1.078	Med. early
M704-10	267.5	8.0	3.8	1.075	Med. early
B9384-4	262.0	7.7	2.3	1.072	Med. early
B9340-13	261.4	8.0	3.5	1.077	Med. early
NY76	257.3	6.7	3.3	1.061	Midseason
80C40-15	253.9	7.5	4.0	1.068	Med. early
Superior	250.5	8.0	3.3	1.071	Early
Islander	248.4	7.2	3.8	1.069	Midseason
NY75	244.3	7.0	3.8	1.078	Med. early
Norchip	239.6	6.7	3.5	1.071	Med. early
80C42-3	236.0	7.7	4.5	1.072	Med. early
Nemarus	230.1	8.0	3.8	1.064	Med. early
Y. Chipper	219.8	7.5	3.0	1.076	Med. early
LSD (.05)	49.3	0.5			
CV (PCT)	12.9				

 $^{^{1/}}$ Appearance: 1 = Very Poor; 3 = Poor; 5 = Fair; 7 = Good; 9 = Excellent.

 $^{^{2}}$ /Chip color determined by Wise Foods, Borden, Inc., Berwick, PA. 1-4 acceptable with grade 1 = perfect; 5 useable but not desirable; 6-14 unacceptable with 14 = black.

North Carolina Table 2. Potato Trial at Cooper Farm, Tyrrell County. Plots were 1 row, 24 ft. long, 4 replications of 24 entries in RCB, 32 hills/plot. Spacing in row, 9 inches. Width row, 38 inches. Fertilized 210 lbs. N, 120 lbs P 0 , 120 lbs. K 0/A. Planted 3/14/85, harvested 6/26/85 (103 days).

Variety	US#1-A CWT./A	Appearance 1/	Chip ^{2/} Color	Specific Gravity	Maturity
Sunrise	390.5	8.0	3.8	1.075	Med. early
B9792-132	389.1	7.0	3.0	1.076	Midseason
B9423-4	383.3	7.2	2.5	1.073	Med. early
80C45-10	370.4	8.0	4.3	1.070	Midseason
B9384-4	368.3	7.2	2.5	1.073	Med. early
76C29-7	367.6	7.0	3.5	1.071	Midseason
Atlantic	366.8	7.5	4.3	1.084	Midseason
Norchip	359.7	7.0	2.8	1.078	Med. Early
Pungo	352.5	7.0	5.8	1.072	Midseason
B9792-149	347.5	7.0	3.8	1.080	Midseason
B9340-13	337.5	7.7	3.1	1.076	Med. early
Islander	328.9	7.7	3.3	1.076	Med. early
Superior	326.7	8.0	4.0	1.075	Early
Nemarus	319.6	8.0	3.8	1.074	Midseason
B9792-196	311.0	7.7	2.5	1.083	Med. early
B9792-69	305.9	7.2	3.0	1.079	Midseason
73C26-1	300.2	8.5	3.8	1.073	Med. early
B9792-136	281.6	8.0	2.3	1.075	Midseason
Y. Chipper	276.6	8.0	2.5	1.077	Early
80C43-4	266.5	8.0	5.0	1.070	Med. early
80C40-15	255.8	7.5	4.0	1.069	Med. early
79C44-2	252.2	7.5	6.3	1.070	Med. early
80C40-3	215.7	3.2	4.5	1.072	Med. early
80C42-3	215.0	8.0	4.0	1.072	Early
LSD (.05) C.V. (PCT)	48.0 10.6	0.5			

^{1/}Appearance: 1 = Very Poor; 3 = Poor; 5 = Fair; 7 = Good; 9 = Excellent.

 $^{^{2/}}$ Chip color determined by Wise Foods, Borden, Inc., Berwick, PA. 1-4 acceptable with grade 1 = perfect; 5 useable but not desirable; 6-14 unacceptable with 14 = black.

North Carolina Table 3. Potato trial at Davis Farm, Tyrrell County. Plots were 1 row, 24 ft. long, 4 replications of 24 entries in RCB, 32 hills/plot. Spacing in row, 9 inches. Width row, 38 inches. Fertilized 1500 lbs./A 15-10-10. Planted 3/14/85, harvested 6/25/85 (102 days).

Variety	US#1-A CWT./A	Appearance ^{1/}	Chip ^{2/} Color	Specific Gravity	Maturity
NY81	419.2	8.2	5.5	1.066	Med. early
NY74	404.1	8.5	2.8	1.081	Med. early
76C29-7	402.7	7.0	5.0	1.060	Midseason
NY82	386.2	8.0	2.5	1.063	Midseason
Superior	351.8	8.0	3.5	1.066	Early
NY71	343.2	7.2	3.3	1.064	Midseason
Atlantic	338.2	7.5	4.5	1.078	Midseason
73C26-1	326.0	8.0	4.0	1.068	Med. early
Nemarus	321.0	8.0	4.5	1.067	Midseason
NY76	318.1	7.2	3.5	1.062	Med. early
Sunrise	313.8	8.0	3.5	1.060	Med. early
NY79	311.0	7.5	3.3	1.062	Midseason
Norchip	303.8	7.2	3.5	1.067	Med. early
80C40-3	296.6	7.0	5.8	1.061	Midseason
80C40-15	296.0	7.5	4.0	1.066	Med. early
80C43-4	295.9	7.0	6.0	1.068	Med. early
Y. Chipper	290.2	8.2	4.0	1.070	Early
NY75	283.7	7.5	2.5	1.078	Med. early
Islander	278.7	8.2	4.5	1.067	Med. early
B9384-4	278.6	7.7	2.3	1.068	Med. early
Pungo	270.8	7.0	5.8	1.060	Midseason
80C38-30	261.5	8.0	4.0	1.071	Midseason
B9340-13	253.6	8.0	4.8	1.072	Med. early
79C33-4	232.9	8.5	5.3	1.069	Early
LSD (.05) C.V. (PCT)	55.7 12.1	0.6			

 $^{^{1/}}$ Appearance: 1 = Very Poor; 3 = Poor; 5 = Fair; 7 = Good; 9 = Excellent.

 $^{^{2}}$ /Chip color determined by Wise Foods, Borden, Inc., Berwick, PA. 1-4 acceptable with grade 1 = perfect; 5 useable but not desirable; 6-14 unacceptable with 14 = black.

North Carolina Table 4. Potato trial at Mountain Horticultural Crops Research Station, Fletcher, NC. Plots were 1 row, 24 ft. long, 4 replications of 16 entries in RCB, 32 hills/plot. Spacing in row, 9 inches. Width row, 42 inches. Fertilized 110 lbs. N, 110 lbs P_2O_5 , 60 lbs. K_2O/A , banded. Planted 4/22/85, harvested 8/7/85 (107 days).

Variety	US#1-A Cwt./A	Percent 1-A	Percent 1-B	Appearance 1/	Maturity
Pungo	482.9	95.3	1.4	6.2	Midseason
Belchip	449.9	93.7	1.1	6.7	Med. late
Kennebec	429.1	91.7	2.1	6.2	Late
73C26-1	426.5	95.1	2.3	8.0	Med. early
Islander	424.0	94.4	4.1	8.2	Med. early
Atlantic	417.5	97.4	1.0	8.0	Midseason
Norchip	410.3	75.4	23.1	7.5	Med. early
Superior	407.1	96.2	1.6	7.2	Early
Wauseon	400.6	96.7	1.6	7.5	Med. early
Sunrise	393.5	93.1	2.1	8.0	Med. early
B9384-4	390.9	95.5	4.2	8.2	Early
Campbell 13	373.4	93.2	2.5	7.2	Med. early
Y. Supreme	364.3	93.4	2.5	8.0	Midseason
Y. Chipper	348.1	91.0	8.0	8.0	Med. early
B9340-13	342.9	94.4	3.3	8.2	Med. early
Namarus	317.6	93.6	4.2	8.0	Midseason
LSD (.05)	64.1	13.8	13.7	0.6	
C.V. (PCT)	11.3				

 $^{^{1/}}$ Appearance: 1 = Very Poor; 3 = Poor; 5 = Fair; 7 = Good; 9 = Excellent.

NORTH DAKOTA

R. H. Johansen, B. Farnsworth, A. Thompson, D. C. Nelson, G. Secor, P. Nolte and N. C. Gudmestad

Crossing and Seedling Production: During the winter and spring of 1985, 424 potato crosses were made in the green-house. For seedling production, 60,465 potato seedlings were planted in the greenhouse during the summer and 45,161 seedlings were planted in the field at the Langdon Experiment Station in 1985. From the seedlings planted, 1,350 were saved in the fall for further evaluation and increase. The seedlings were planted at Langdon on May 7 and 8 and harvested on September 9, 10 and 11th.

Advanced Selections: At Grand Forks and Absaraka, 834 second year selections were grown and at harvest 254 were saved for further increase and testing. At Grand Forks and Casselton, 323 third and fourth year selections were grown and 163 were saved at harvest. Several hundred selections and cultivars from Texas, Idaho and other states were also included in the trial during 1985. The Grand Forks plot was planted on May 21 and harvested on September 4th and 5th. The Casselton plot was planted on May 20 and harvested on September 18th. An increase plot was also again planted at Barnesville; however, rains in May and June almost destroyed all of the plot.

Promising Selections: On March 1, the selection ND388-1Russ was named NorKing Russet. This cultivar continues to look promising in several areas and it is anticipated that its major use will be for both frozen french fries and fresh use. A fairly large acreage of ND534-4Russ and ND860-2 were planted in 1985. In North Dakota, 82 acres of ND860-2 were planted for regular certification and 18 acres for basic seed. As for ND534-4Russ, 93 acres were planted for regular certification and 35 acres for basic seed. An excellent chipping selection, ND860-2, chips out of 38° F (3.4° C) while ND534-4Russ is a beautiful appearing russet that should be well adapted for both fresh and frozen french fry use.

Other selections that are being increased by growers in Beach and the Red River Valley are ND651-9, ND1215-1, ND398-1, NDT9-1068-11R and ND1196-2R. These selections will again be grown in trial at Homestead, Florida this winter and in other trials next summer. Two excellent looking red selections are NDT9-1068-11R and ND1196-2R while the whites are good chippers. NDT9-1068-11R is a ND seedling selected in Texas by Dr. Creighton Miller.

Cultivar & Selection Trials: Potato variety trials were again planted at Park River, Grand Forks, Minot, Karlsruhe and Williston (ND Table 1). The trials consisted of 25 hills grown in four replicated blocks. There were 25 entries grown

at Grand Forks and Park River (ND Table 2), while 11 were grown at Minot and Williston and seven at Karlsruhe (ND Table 3). General maintenance of the trials was under the supervision of Wayne Grinde at Park River and Duane Preston at Grand Forks. The trials at Williston, Minot and Karlsruhe were handled by the Station Superintendents and their assistants.

The North Central Trial consisting of 23 entries was again planted at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Data on this trial will be in a separate report. A selection and cultivar screening trial was also planted at Grand Forks (ND Table 4). This trial consists of new selections that have the potential to be entered in the state under trials the following year. This trial is smaller, having only 20 hills and three replications.

In the Red River Valley, the season was generally cool with ample moisture. Grand Forks reported approximately nine inches of rain during the growing season. Because of late rains, quite a lot of hollow heart was observed at Grand Forks. At Minot, temperatures were much below normal in June and August, slightly below in July and above normal in May. Rainfall at Minot was 12.3 inches, which was 2.8 inches above normal. At Williston, rainfall and temperatures were below normal in May and June, with August and September being wet and cool. At Karlsruhe, it was also cool during the growing season. This location received 10.5 inches of irrigation water.

In the Red River Valley, Park River produced the highest yield. The average yield at Grand Forks was 182 cwt per acre, while Park River had an average of 230 cwt per acre. Yields were very high at Minot and very low at Williston. Minot had about the highest yields ever recorded at this station and no doubt the ample moisture and good growing conditions contributed to the high yield.

Of the 25 entries in the Red River Valley trials, Red Pontiac again produced the highest yield; however, the North Dakota Texas selection NDT9-1068-11R was very similar to Red Pontiac in yield. This selection has much better red color and is smoother than Red Pontiac. Other high yielding entries were ND1215-1, Kennebec and ND651-9. Super Norgold Russet out-yielded regular Norgold Russet while NorKing Russet was similar to Norgold Russet in yield. The highest yielding russet, however, was ND671-4Russ. All of the russet selections out-yielded the old standard, Russet Burbank. With its beautiful tuber type and russeting, ND534-4Russ looked exceptionally

good in trial. Line ND860-2, with a better seed source this year, was quite comparable to Norchip in yield. Line ND860-2, TND22-2, ND398-1, NorKing Russet and Russet Burbank had total solids of 22.0 percent or higher when grown in the Red River Valley trials.

In the advanced selection and cultivar trial, ND1562-4R and ND1871-3R were the highest yielding entries. The Russet Burbank clones were generally the lowest yielding entries in trial; however, most of them are late maturing. If they were allowed to grow a few weeks longer, their yield, no doubt, would have been higher. A new russet selection from Idaho, A74114-4, looked good in trial. Other North Dakota selections that look promising are ND 1215-16 and ND1960-1Russ.

Processing Tests - Chipping: Chip tests from selection and cultivars grown in the 1985 potato cultivar trials are found in ND Table 5. Potato samples were stored for approximately four months at 38° F and then chipped. After that, samples were stored at 60° F and chipped after two and four weeks reconditioning. Percent chip yield and Agtron readings were taken on all samples. Line ND860-2 again chipped fairly well out of 38° F (3.3° C) and continued to improve somewhat after reconditioning. This selection has S. phureja in its pedigree. Other outstanding chippers were ND55-7, ND651-9, ND1215-1 and ND1323-1. NorKing Russet had Agtron readings much above Russet Burbank and Norgold Russet. Percent chip yield was high for most entries in trial. There were 215 second year selections tested for chip quality by the processing laboratory at East Grand Forks. These samples were placed in cold storage and then reconditioned at 60° F before being chipped. Of the second year selections, 80 had Agtron readings of 40 or above. The third and fourth year selections were chipped out of 43° F and after being reconditioned for several weeks at 60° F. There were 78 third and fourth year selections tested and nine had Agtron readings above 40 after being reconditioned.

Processing Tests - French Fries: The Food and Nutrition Department at NDSU tested 14 selections and five cultivars for french fry quality (ND Table 6). Samples were scored for color, texture and flavor. For overall color, several selections were better than Russet Burbank. NorKing Russet seemed to be better in overall quality than the check variety, Russet Burbank, while ND534-4Russ seems to be quite comparable. Another promising russet selection, ND671-4Russ, scored high in french fry quality.

Culinary Tests: There were 24 selections and cultivars tested for boiling and baking after being grown in the Park River and Grand Forks potato variety trial (ND Table 7). NorKing Russet and ND534-4Russ were found to be excellent for both boiling and baking. In the baking test, NorKing Russet was one of the highest in overall mealiness.

Disease Control and Resistance Studies: Approximately 1600 second year and older breeding selections were evaluated for disease and resistance to scab and silver scurf at the Potato Research Farm, Grand Forks. There were 834 second year selections grown in an isolated area (Absaraka) and evaluated for disease and horticultural characters. There were 292 advanced selections grown in an isolated area (Casselton) and evaluated for disease and disease reactions. Selections from these two areas (202 for parents, 288 for maintenance, 39 superior selections for basic seed increase) were glasshouse grown and visually indexed for tuber-borne diseases. These selections were also indexed for PVX and PVY using serology (ELISA) and spindle tuber viroid using dot-blot hybridization tests. Representative "B" size tubers of these selections were also grown in Florida during the winter for disease indexing, particularly for virus diseases. Based on all indexing tests, the following numbers of virus infected plants were found: PSTV 20, PVX 0, PVY 3, leafroll 10, mosaic 3. The disease free selections are maintained as a source of clean seed for breeding and other purposes. There were 39 second year selections indexed for disease and 36 were released to growers in Beach. North Dakota as part of the basic seedstock program. The selections sent to Beach in 1985 were 1215-1, 1215-16, 1725-4, 1842-1Russ, 2003-1R, 2008-2, 2012-7, 2013-4, 2013-11, 2016-7, 2019-1Russ, 2021-4Russ, 2031-8, 2047-2Russ, 2047-12Russ, 2047-13Russ, 2050-1R, 2055-7, 2080-6R, 2083-13, 2106-1, 2109-2, 2126-7, 2129-3, 2135-3Russ, 2139-7R, 2141-4Russ, 2164-10, 2168-5Russ, 2173-11R, 2203-1, 2207-8Russ, 2222-7, 2224-5R, 2233-2Russ, 2249-5Russ. There were 33 advanced selections and 15 species tested for resistance to verticillium using a detached leaf assay. Selections showing resistance were: 372-2R, NorKing Russet, 678-8, 671-4Russ, 1118-1, 1215-1, 1215-16, 1452-1, 1562-4R, 1696-8, 1730-10, 1859-3. Susceptible selections include 534-4Russ and 860-2. Of the species tested, only phureja showed resistance.

There were 21 advanced selections evaluated for bacterial ring rot (BRR) disease reactions. There were 24 seed pieces per selection inoculated with suspensions of the ring rot bacterium and planted in the field (Prosper). Foliar and tuber symptoms of BRR were evaluated periodically during the

growing season. Typical foliar symptoms of BRR were displayed 79 days after planting by the following selections: 698-1, 860-2, 967-1Russ, 1098-3Russ, 1113-10Russ, 1118-1, 1196-2R, 1245-1Russ and 1323-1. Typical foliar symptoms of BRR were displayed 90 days after planting by the following selections: 372-2R, 534-4Russ, 651-9, 671-4Russ, 944-6, 1183-2, 1215-1 and AT97259B-8Russ. Mild foliar symptoms of BRR were noted on: NorKing, 649-4R, 678-8, 971-5Russ, and T-7-294-1Russ. These selections will be tested again in 1986. All selections tested displayed typical tuber symptoms of periderm cracking and internal vascular discoloration.

North Dakota Table 1. Spacing, Fertilizer, Soil Type, Planting and Harvest Dates

		of th	of the 1985 Trial.			
	Spacing					
Location	Row (in.)	Plant (in.)	t) Fertilizer	Soil Types	Planting Date	Harvest Date
Park River	38	12	Fall application	Fall application Glyndon Silt Loam	9/9	9/6
Grand Forks	38	7	22-22-12 300 lbs./acre	Bearden Clay Loam	5/20	9/56
Williston	36	9	None	Loam	5/17	10/23
Minot	36	7	90-0-0 350 lbs./acre	Williams Loam	9/9	9/30
Karlsruhe	36	41	78-45-45 250 lbs./acre	Clontarf Sandy Loam	5/7	10/1

US No. 1 yield, per cent US No. 1 and per cent total solids of potato cultivars North Dakota Table 2.

	Grai	Grand Forks	<i>m</i>	Par	ark River			Average	
	Cwt/A	80	80	Cwt/A	80	pe	Cwt/A	85	BQ
Cultivar or	US No. 1	US	Total	US No. 1	US No. 1	Total	US No. 1	US No. 1	tal
Selection	מדטדו		201100	101		27700	ן ט		SOTTOS
Red Pontiac	296	98	19.2	335	86		316	86	
NDT9-1068-11R	239	89	19.2	336	46	19.2	288	95	19.2
ND1215-1	226	87	19.9	309	89	6	268	& &	
Kennebec	177	89	19.2	321	92	0.	249	80	20.1
ND651-9	199	87	21.4	284	85	0.	242	98	21.1
IND22-2	209	84	23.3	243	88	å	226	87	23.1
ND671-4Russ	504	83	20.7	243	88	~	223	98	20.9
Redsen	216	98	19.9	227	48	0	222	82	20.2
AT9-77259B8Russ	215	93	21.4	227	88	S	221	90	21.9
ND649-4R	185	83	21.2	253	95	0	219	92	20.9
ND372-2R	179	81	21.2	255	87	21.4	217	₩8	21.3
Super Norgold Russet	193	80	20.1	230	98	$\overline{}$	212	83	20.7
ND398-1	162	7.7	22.4	255	98	$\overline{}$	209	81	22.0
ND1196-2R	223	90	19.0	181	83	∞	202	87	18.7
Red Norland	188	91	18.8	210	87	0	199	89	19.4
Norgold Russet	181	81	19.9	216	82		199	81	20.7
NorKing Russet	191	85	21.8	187	42	S	189	82	22.0
ND1113-10Russ	199	85	19.7	178	77	-	189	81	
Norchip	175	80	22.2	199	78	21.6	187	79	21.9
ND791-5R	189	4	19.2	181	78	·	185	78	
ND860-2	168	84	22.2	192	82	8	180	83	
ND534-4Russ	161	78	20.1	193	88	20.3	177	83	
ND1323-1	152	77	∞	173	82	20.3	162	80	
ND1118-1	168	4	9	149	72	0.	159	75	20.0
Russet Burbank	144	69	2	161	09	-	152	69	2
Average	182	83	20.5	230	178	20.8	211	84	20.7

North Dakota Table 3. Yield Data and Total Solids of Potato Cultivars Grown at Minot, Williston and Karlsruhe, ND - 1985

		MINOT			WILLISTO	N
	Cwt/A			Cwt/A		
	US	Percent	Percent	US	Percent	Percent
	No. 1	US	Total	No. 1	US	Total
	Yield	No. 1	Solids	Yield	No. 1	Solids
Kennebec	412	96	22.7	169	97	18.2
		_		_		
Norchip	241	94	24.2	106	85	20.9
Norgold Russet	277	93	22.2	54	76	21.8
NorKing Russet	249	87	23.3	82	78	22.4
Red Norland	256	98	20.5	84	93	20.1
Red Pontiac	300	98	20.7	117	93	17.7
Redsen	213	91	20.3	24	69	19.9
Russet Burbank	234	74	24.6	124	81	18.2
ND534-4Russ	252	90	21.6	33	60	21.2
ND651-9	262	93	22.9	90	82	21.8
ND860-2	208	87	22.7	26	61	21.2
	061	0.4	00.0	0.0	9.0	00.2
Average	264	91	22.3	83	80	20.3

	K	ARLSRUHE	
	Cwt/A		
	US	Percent	Percent
	No. 1	US	Total
	Yield	No. 1	Solids
Norgold Russet	234	92	21.2
Norland	227	95	19.4
NorKing Russet	237	89	22.9
Redsen	251	92	20.1
Norchip	251	93	23.1
Red Pontiac	349	97	20.9
ND671-4Russ	235	81	20.5
Average	255	91	21.2

^{1/} Minot and Williston are dry land; Karlsruhe is irrigated.

North Dakota Table 4. Advanced Selection Trial Grown at Grand Forks, North Dakota - 1985.

	US No. 1 Yield cwt/A	% US No. 1	Specific Gravity	% Total Solids
ND1562-4R	285	88	1.073	18.2
ND1871-3R	281	89	1.084	20.5
Redsen	253	85	1.077	19.0
Red Norland	234	93	1.076	18.8
Tolaas	221	84	1.080	19.7
ND1960-1Russ	221	80	1.085	20.7
ND1859-3	204	89	1.092	22.2
ND1892-2R	194	82	1.079	19.4
ND1715-5R	183	80	1.078	19.2
ND1215-16	179	79	1.083	20.3
ND1520-3Russ	171	90	1.065	16.5
A74114-4	171	66	1.088	21.4
ND1719-5Russ	156	87	1.083	20.3
Norchip	141	73	1.094	22.7
ND1696-8	140	78	1.087	21.2
ND698-1	130	80	1.087	21.2
ND967-1Russ	129	71	1.071	17.7
RBVH451	127	59	1.090	21.8
Norgold Russet	124	71	1.073	18.2
ND1685-14	114	75	1.085	20.7
ND1183-2	112	78	1.096	23.1
ND1394-1Russ	109	71	1.080	19.7
ND1925-4	100	74	1.090	21.8
RB B.E.A.	99	50	1.086	20.9
RB5788	88	47	1.093	22.4
RBVL24	82	44	1.088	21.4
RB4668	52	42	1.082	20.1
Average	159	74	1.083	20.3

North Dakota Table 5. 1985 Chip Tests (Agtron Reading) of Cultivars and Selections Grown at Park River and Grand Forks in 1984.

|--|

North Dakota Table 6. Average Scores for French Fry Tests-1/.

Cultivar or Selection	Color	Texture	Flavor	Average Score	Ranking
Kennebec	7.2	6.7	0.9	9.9	œ
Russet Burbank	5.5	0.9	ທ •	5.0	14
NorKing Russet	6.8	8.9	6.8	6.8	9
Viking	3.4	4.5	4.1	0° tr	19
Ore Ida	6.9	8.9	7.1	6.9	Ŋ
TND22-2	6.9	6.7	5.0	6.2	11
ND534-4Russ	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.8	15
ND671-4Russ	6.1	7.0	7.0	2.9	_
ND678-8	8.1	6.9	7.0	7.3	ന
ND967-1Russ	5.9	ທີ່ໝ	9.9	6.1	13
ND1098-3Russ	5.4	ທີ່ໝ	5.6	5.6	16
ND1118-1	8.5	7.2	8.9	7.5	_
ND1113-10Russ	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	12
ND1245-1Russ	ተ•9	ተ •9	t. 9	6.5	10
ND1378-4Russ	8.2	7.0	6.9	7.4	2
ND1380-1Russ	6.4	٦ <u>.</u> ٣	5.2	5.2	17
ND1394-1Russ	6.5	6.5	6.8	9.9	σ
ND1520-3Russ	5.0	5.0	L. 4	6° tr	18
AT9-77255-7Russ	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	ħ

Rating Guide

7-9 -- Good 5-6 -- Fair, but acceptable 1-4 -- Poor, not acceptable

Samples were grown in the 1984 trials and All french fries were tested three times except Russet Burbank and Ore Ida which were tested fifteen times. Average scores are from these tests. french fry sensory tests were made in 1983. 7

North Dakota Table 7. 1985 Cocking Tests of Cultivars and Selections Grown at Grand Forks and Park River, North Dakota - 19841/

			DOLLINE PARTIES					
			Color	Color 4 Hours				
Cultivar or	Slough	Meali-	After ",	After E	/9		Baking	
Selection	ing	ness 7/	Cocking"	Cocking	Flavor	Mealiness	Color	Flavor
Kennebec	80	7.3	7.3	8.0	7.3	7.5	Q R	6.9
Nombin	7.8	9-7) C	8.0	7.3	0.0	9 6	7.1
	- 1	- 0) L	- 0		7 1	- 1
Norgold Ausset	(•3	χ. Χ.	۳. م	α. C.	χ. Χ.	ر. د	ر. ت	7.7
NorKing Russet	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.5	8.9	8.1	ထ ကိ	7.8
Norland	8.8	9.9	7.5	8.3	ħ°9	9.9	6.3	6.9
Red Pontiac	8.8	7.0	8.8	6.3	9.9	7.6	0.6	7.3
Redsen	8.8	h.9	7.5	8.9	6.8	6. 8	0.8	6.9
Russet Burbank	7.3	8.3	8.8	9.5	ተ• /	7.5	8.6	9.9
RB5788	6.8	₹ 8	7.3	7.0	6.9	8.3	۳. 8	6.1
IND22-2	2.3	7.9	8.5	8.8	7.1	7.9	۳. 6	8°9
ND55-7	8° tr	7.9	8.0	8.5	6.5	ተ°9	<u>ه</u>	6.9
ND372-2R	7.8	9.9	7.0	œ ۳.	9.9	ħ° L	ي ئ	7.3
ND534-4Russ	6.5	7.9	7.0	8.3	7.0	7.5	8 5	7.1
NECTOTES	& 	7.5	7.0	8.5	7.3	6.9	က္	7.1
ND651-9	6.5	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.1	0.6	7.3
ND678-8	7.0	۳. ۳.	œ ۳.	0.6	7.0	4.7	۳. 6	7.1
ND791-5R	9.3	6.9	8.0	7.5	7.3	6.9	8.8	7.0
ND860-2	8.3	7.4	8.9	ហ្វំ	6.1	7.3	8 7	6.3
ND967-1Russ	6.8	6.9	7.3	ಹ್ಹಿ	7.4	7.1	9.5	7.9
ND1086-7R	0.6	9.9	7.8	9.3	7.1	2.6	တ္	7°8
ND1118-1	7.0	6.5	7.8	7.5	6.5	5.6	0 %	e.8
ND1145-13R	0.6	7.5	8,8	9.5	8.0	5.9	ۍ 8	7.0
ND1215-1	7.0	7.3	6.5	8.5	6.3	7.3	6.8	ۍ 9
ND1323-1	6.5	۳. 8	7.8	7.5	7-1	9°9	က္	6 <u>.8</u>

Average of two locations (Grand Forks and Park River) Severe Sloughing - 1; No Sloughing - 10 Not Mealy - 1; Very Dry and Mealy - 10 Dark - 1; Very White - 10 あ宮神を尼ル

Poor Flavor - 1; Excellent Flavor - 10

Dark - 1; Very White - 10

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, OHIO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CENTER, WOOSTER, OHIO

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Introduction: This report contains the results on various trials conducted over the state for the 1985 season. The report contains data on marketable yield, percent Bees, percent culls, includes results on specific gravity, and chip color collected immediately after harvest.

Over 90 potato cultivars and advanced selections were evaluated in trials across Ohio in 1985. These evaluations included:

- 1 Statewide trials of 10 entries located on six farms.
- 2 Two observation trials of 18 newer entries located on two farms from the statewide trials.
- 3 Replicated plots at the Muck Crops Branch in Celeryville, Ohio.
- 4 The North East Potato Cultivar evaluation program (22 entries).
- 5 The North Central Potato Trials (23 entries).
- 6 71 observational breeding lines at OARDC, Wooster, Ohio.
- 7 A trial of 11 entries in replicated plots at the Campbell Institute for Research and Technology, Campbell Soup Co., Napoleon, Ohio.

Statewide Trial: Ten entries were evaluated on six farms located across Ohio. These farms were selected to give different soil and climatic conditions. The participants in the 1985 statewide trials were:

Cooperating Farms Soil Type Becker's Falls Farms, Beach City, Ohio Sandy - silt loam Celeryville Muck Crops Branch, Muck soil Celeryville, Ohio Chase Farms, Defiance, Ohio Sandy loam Logan Farms, Mt. Gilead, Ohio Silt loam - silty clay loam Galen Moomaw Farms, Smithville, Ohio Silt loam Silt loam Harold Thompson, Smithville, Ohio John Mellinger, Leetonia, Ohio Silt loam

The 10 cultivars evaluated in this year's over the state trials were:

Conestoga
 Norking
 Campbell 14
 Yukon Gold
 Norchip
 BR 5991-WV16
 Norchip
 WNC 521-12

Katahdin and Norchip were included as standards. The Katahdin potato has been grown in Ohio for many years as a standard midseason variety, primarily for fresh market. The Norchip was included as a standard for chipping tests even though the variety is not as popular in Ohio as in previous years.

Methods and Materials: The plots on the six commercial farms were grown under standard cultural and pest control practices as practiced by each farm. Plots consisted of double rows approximately 40 feet long (80 seed pieces) and the entries were included in the plots at Celeryville (muck soil). Stand, plant vigor, visible diseases, and other observations were made during the growing season.

At harvest, tubers were dug with a conventional level-bed digger, left on the soil surface to dry for approximately one hour, then picked up by hand and weighed for total yield for the plot. A 50 pound sample was randomly selected from each replicate for grading.

The 50 pound sample was graded according to U.S. standards in so far as possible. Observations were made on exterior quality characteristics. Ten of the medium to large size tubers were selected from this grading table for cutting and evaluation for hollow heart, internal necrosis and other internal problems. Dave Kelly made the same observations on all six farms.

Approximately 20 pounds of tubers were taken from each graded sample and evaluated for specific gravity, and chipping potential by Dr. Winston Bash at the OSU-Pilot Plant Facility.

A composite soil sample was taken after harvest from the plots on each farm. Soil analyses were made at the REAL Laboratory, OARDC, Wooster, Ohio. See Table 1.

Table 1. Soil Tests for the Cooperating Farms

Cooperating					% B	ase Sa	atur.					
Farms	pН	P	K	Ca	Mg	Mn	Zn	В	CEC	Ca	Mg	K
Becker	5.3	682	364	1200	128	134	11.7	• 6	8	39	7	6.1
Thompson	5.8	244	444	1550	357	109	19.4	.8	11	36	14	5.3
Mellinger	5.1	968	596	1210	136	150	22.4	.8	14	22	04	5.5
Moomaw	5.5	250	462	1210	352	107	23.9	1.0	13	38	11	4.5
Logan	5.8	96	273	2480	356	39	8.7	.9	12	53	12	3.0
Chase	5.1	186	276	3630	243	51	14.3	1.3	18	51	6	2.0

Soil analysis by REAL Laboratory, OARDC, Wooster, Ohio.

Table 2. Planting Dates and Rainfall Records - Statewide Trials, 1985.

	Becker	Thompson	Mellinger	Moomaw	Chase	Logan
Planting Date Date Killed Date Harvested	May 7 None Sept. 19	May 4 Sept. 12 Oct. 1	May 10 Sept. 12 Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Sept. 15	May 12 Sept. 17 Oct. 8
Rainfall						
Planting to						
Harvest						
May	11	7.6	5.1	7.5	1.8	4.01
June	† ₹	4.8	3.15	3.8	2.0	3.70
July	11	4.2	2.4	3.65	2.0	4.75
August	7 7	4.2	2.3	4.8	4.45	5.41
September	11	0.8	0.53	1.0	2.95	1.90
October	11	11	0.25	0.45	0.25	0.25
Irrigation	7/15 1"					
Total Water						
Planting to Ha	arvest -	21.6	13.95	21.0	13.45	20.02
Planting to Ki	illing					
Spray	-	20.8	13.20	20.25	11.75	19.00
June, July, &	Aug	13.20	7.85	12.25	9.40	13.85
Average Total Y	/ield					
(cwt/A)	250	310	403	324	428	314
No. to	_ C _ : _ C .	200	/A D-:1-	1-	2 - 1 1	

Notes: Average of six farms 388 cwt/A. Daily records indicate that the distribution of the rainfall is of greater importance in determining yields than total rainfall, particularly for some of the earlier cultivars.

Table 3. Average % Stand, Total Yield, Specific Gravity, and Average % US No. 1, B Size, and Specific Gravity for the Statewide Trials - Six Farms, 1985.

				Average			
	Average	Aver.	Yield(cwt/	A)Specific	Avera	ge Percent	t
Cultivar	Stand(%)	Total	U.S. No.	1 Gravity	U.S. No. 1	B Size	Culls
Conestoga	93	305	266	1.082	87	4.7	8.3
Norking	95	295	252	1.079	86	4.5	7.8
Campbell 14	90	370	333	1.074	90	4.7	5.4
Yukon Gold	83	291	266	1.081	90	2.8	6.8
Norchip	92	295	228	1.078	79	6.8	14.7
LA01-38	79	388	359	1.080	92	2.4	5.4
Norchip S	77	278	186	1.079	68	5.4	26.8
Katahdin	93	395	335	1.070	84	4.5	11.5
BR 5991-WV1	6 80	397	321	1.083	81	6.5	12.9
WNC 521-12	86	367	325	1.094	89	3.6	7.8

Maturity Season - 1985

Very Early (Less than 110 days)

Conestoga

Early (110-115 days)

Norking (ND388-1)

Medium Early - Early Midseason (116-125 days)

Yukon Gold, Norchip

Medium or Midseason (126-135 days)

Campbell 14, LA01-38, Katahdin, Norchip S

Late (136-140 days)

WNC521-12

Very Late (141 and more days) BR5991-WV16

OBSERVATION TRIALS-STATEWIDE TRIALS

<u>Introduction</u>: Eighteen entries were evaluated in observation plots on two farms in Columbiana County. Most entries were new promising lines which were evaluated previously in Ohio trials at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, or in other observation trials in Ohio. In some instances, potato breeders in other states suggested varieties to be included in these observation plots.

In addition, observation plots were installed at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster. This plot was adjacent to the North Central and Northeastern trials which are discussed later.

Procedure: The plots for the observation trials were handled in the same manner as for the over-the-state trials. Plot size consisted of two rows, approximately 25 feet long (50 seed pieces). Stand, plant vigor, and apparent diseases were evaluated during the growing season. Harvest procedures were the same as described earlier for the over-the-state plots. A composite sample was selected from each entry for chipping, specific gravity, and other quality tests.

Table 4. Yield and Grade of Observation Entries in the Statewide Trials.

	THOM	PSON	MELLIN	IGER
	Yield (cwt/A)	% U.S. No. 1	Yield (cwt/A)	% U.S. No. 1
Ontario	357	82	463	81
MS700-70	338	89	482	88
AK10-1	300	87	360	86
Kennebec	294	79	478	89
CF7688-9	273	86	321	87
ND534-4	269	90	318	88
G670-11	267	86	450	91
Yankee Clipper	265	75	317	86
MN11373	263	83	302	85
ND398-1	263	87	290	85
Jemseg	233	88	294	91
Atlantic	229	89	312	89
W903	211	88	240	86
Superior	178	88	246	85
WF564-3	192	86	284	85
AF330-1	165	81	314	87
Simcoe	158	86		
Sunrise	132	88		

Table 5. Observation-Statewide Trials: Yield, Specific Gravity, and Chip Color.

		THOMPSO	<u> </u>			MELLINGER		
		Specific	PC/			Specific	PC/	
	Yield (cwt/A)	Gravity	SFA*	Agtron	Yield (cwt/A)	Gravity	SFA	Agtron
Ontario	357	1.074	3	43.0	463	_	_	-
MS700-70	338	1.085	2	59.5	482	1.080	2	60.1
AK10-1	300	1.084	2	52.1	360	1.075	3	52.3
Kennebec	294	1.077	1	63.2	478	1.074	2	61.9
CF7688-9	273	1.089	1	63.0	321	1.090	2	59.5
ND534-4	269	1.068	3	37.6	318	_	_	-
G670-11	267	1.083	2	57.2	450	_	-	_
Yankee Chipp	er 265	1.082	2	60.9	317	1.080	2	64.4
MN11373	263	1.078	3	43.7	302	_	-	-
ND398-1	263	1.080	2	52.0	290	_	_	-
Jemseg	233	1.068	2	45.3	294	1.082	1	58.7
Atlantic	229	1.093	1	57.6	312	1.098	2	60.1
W903	211	1.082	2	60.9	240	1.069	2	60.7
Superior	178	1.077	1	62.6	246	1.082	2	60.9
WF564-3	192	1.073	2	49.9	284	1.080	2	61.5
AF330-1	165	1.080	1	60.9	314	_	_	_
Simcoe	158	1.084	2	60.1	_	1.080	1	63.3
Sunrise	132	1.070	2	59.2	_	1.083	2	60.6

*PC/SFA - Scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being light colored and 5 being dark.

Very Early (less than 110 days)

Sunrise

Early (110-115 days)

Superior 111

WF564-3 114

Jemseg 115

Medium Early or Early Midseason (116-125 days)

CF7688-9 119 Simcoe 120 ND3981 120 ND534-4 120 Atlantic 121 Y. Clipper 123

AF330-1 125 MN11373 125

Medium or Midseason (126-135 days)

Kennebec 126 W903 127 MS700-70 134

Late (136-140 days)

AK10-1 140

Very Late (142+ days)

G670-11 Ontario 145

Table 6. Yield and Grade Classification of Potato Cultivar Evaluation at the Muck Crops Branch, Celeryville, Ohio.

	Yield U.S. #1	Pe	rcent	
Cultivar	cwt/A	U.S. #1 Tubers	B Size	Culls
Yukon Gold	333	82	3.2	13.8
Chipbelle	331	78	5.6	15.8
Conestoga	378	69	13	17.3
Monona	427	84	2.1	13.7
LA01-38	487	77	2.3	20.2

Table 6 (continued). Yield and Grade Classification of Potato Cultivar Evaluation at the Muck Crops Branch, Celeryville, Ohio.

	Yield U.S. #1	Pe	ercent		
Cultivar	cwt/A	U.S. #1 Tubers	B Size	Culls	
Belchip	308	77	3.0	19.1	
WIS 779	344	68	2.7	28.8	
NY 59	496	82	2.7	14.7	
Bake King	380	83	6.8	9.7	
BR 5991-WV16	325	79	4.8	16.0	
ND 388-1	379	81	4.2	13.8	
AF 330-1	369	76	3.3	20.5	
ND 860-2	330	85	6.9	8.0	
521-12-WNC	289	82	3.6	13.4	
Katahdin	447	80	4.2	14.9	
Norchip	362	77	4.8	17.8	
Hampton	394	84	2.1	13.1	
NY 64	221	435	3.7	16.4	
LSD (0.05)	71.32	12.19	5.88	7.95	

Fertilizer: broadcast 860 lbs of 6-24-6/A

Seed Piece Spacing: 12"

Rows: 32" apart.

Vine Killer: Dinitro + Diesel oil.

Table 7. Yield, Grade, Specific Gravity, and Chipping Characteristics for the Observation Entries, Wooster, Ohio, 1985.

		Total						
	Percent	Yield		Percent		Specific		
	Stand	cwt/A	U.S. #1	B Size	Culls	Gravity	PCSFA	Agtron
A71-72-1	100	409	83	16	1	1.076	2	57.0
ND7003-2	93	479	87.6	5.4	7	1.075	2	60.6
B9540-62	100	407	86.6	7.4	6	1.077	2	56.5
G76224	87	235	83.8	11.2	5	1.102	3	52.5
7718-2	-	382	84.8	6.2	9	1.089	3	41.1
WF31-4	83	491	86.3	4.7	9	1.092	1	63
B9540-55	87	368	87	5.1	8	1.072	2	46.9
AF303-5	90	462	89	4.4	7	1.079	2	61.4
B8943-4	70	319	_	-	_	_	_	-
F72217	83	431	91.2	2.8	6	1.080	3	42.6
A76147-2	93	828	77	4.0	19	1.077	3	46.8
B9596-2	67	387	86.6	2.6	7	1.079	3	46.6
CF7523-1	90	615	86	5.0	9	1.083	3	43.2
NY 64	83	479	90	2.0	8	1.084	3	51.8
B0042-7	100	443	76	6.0	18	1.086	1	66.0
B0038-5	95	368	86.8	5.2	8	1.086	1	67.2
B0036-6	100	428	85.8	1.2	13	1.072	1	67.7
Red LaSoda(E)	100	515	88.6	3.4	8	-		-
Norland	83	366	88.4	5.6	6	-	-	-
D. Red Norland	87	319	87.4	7.6	5	_	-	-
B0045-6	87	486	82.6	5.4	12	1.085	2	62.0
B0046-14	93	373	78.8	10.2	11	1.080	1	64.9

Table 7 (continued). Yield, Grade, Specific Gravity, and Chipping Characteristics for the Observation Entries, Wooster, Ohio, 1985.

for the	e Observ		ntries, W	ooster,	Ohio, l	985.		
		Total						
	Percent			Percent		Specific		
	Stand	cwt/A	U.S. #1	B Size	Culls	Gravity	PCSFA	Agtron
B 9792-2B	97	365	82.7	2.8	9	1.090	1	60.7
Chieftan	97	498	87.4	2.6	10	-	-	-
Batouche	87	496	96.2	2.8	1	_	-	-
Viking	73	353	89.6	0.4	10	_	-	-
B9792-153	87	455	76.2	0.8	23	1.082	1	67.9
B9792-53	80	448	87	2.0	11	1.094	1	62.5
B9792-8B	87	656	67.2	3.8	29	1.095	2	62.5
Red LaSoda-R	97	620	87.2	3.8	9	_	-	_
Red Sport Viking	80	380	93.8	0.2	6	_	-	-
Red LaSoda-M	93	537	89	3.0	8	-	-	-
B9792-196	80	450	85.8	6.2	8	1.095	2	58.8
WNC 567-1	70	407	81	7.0	12	1.072	3	35.3
TC 582-1	87	402	85.8	6.2	8	1.095	1	56.8
AC 77513-1	87	411	79.8	4.2	16	1.085	3	45.8
AC 77652-1	87	375	83.8	2.2	14	1.068	3	38.0
AF 236-1	80	552	83.6	1.4	15	_	_	_
Cabrie	93	467	88.8	1.2	10	1.074	1	60.2
Redsen	80	319	92.2	4.8	3	_	_	_
W870	67	324	81.8	4.2	14	1.091	1	56.7
W856	83	428	84.2	2.8	13	1.084	1	53.6
W887	80	288	76	3.0	21	1.089	1	53.7
MS 002-171Y	100	489	89.6	3.4	7	_	_	_
G 701511RY	87	336	85.4	4.6	10	_	_	_
78-LC-1	97	353	89	5.0	6	1.080	3	38.6
W906	83	426	81.8	2.2	16	1.094	1	59.0
W879	73	332	89	2.0	9	1.090	1	53.0
W742	93	373	91	2.0	7	1.092	3	46.3
AF330-1	70	382	83.4	1.6	15	1.083	1	66.3
CF 7353-1	87	426	90.6	0.4	9	1.079	2	61.3
0S-005	93	494	_	_	_	1.085	2	57.7
A 129.70-3	97	373	86.6	1.4	12	1.072	2	58.6
BN 9820-3	93	590	80.4	1.6	18	1.070	3	45.8
BN 9855-2	100	675	85.2	0.8	14	1.068	1	54.5
ND860-2	93	416	85	5.0	10	1.085	1	62.8
ND534-4	94	399	89.6	7.4	3	1.075	2	52.2
ND678-8	90	409	83	9.0	8	1.079	1	65.7
MS 704-10	100	450	89.4	5.6	5	1.083	2	58.6
MS 702-80	97	399	86.4	2.6	11	1.078	1	67.4
BN 9803-1	90	448	87.4	3.6	9	1.082	1	57.9
MS 702-91	83	600	75	1.0	24	1.074	1	61.7
MS 700-83	87	414	90.4	5.6	4	1.074	1	55.9
ND 651-9	100	416	87.6	5.4	7	1.083	1	61.6
MS 700-79	90	361	89	3.0	8	1.083	1	62.5
MS 701-22	83	332	90	2.0	. 8	1.086	1	56.5
MS716-15	100	518	91	2.0	7	1.085	1	57.2
110/10-17	100	סזכ	71	4.0	/	1.000	1	J 1 • 4

CAMPBELL INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY POTATO TRIALS

Procedures:

- A. Location CIRT Research Farm, Napoleon, Ohio
- B. Planting Date: May 16, 1985
- C. Harvest Date: September 27, 1985
- D. Experimental Design: Randomized Complete Block
- E. Replications: 4
- F. Row Spacing: 34 inches
- G. In-Row Spacing: 10 inches
- H. Plot Size: 1 Row, 20 Feet
- I. Fertilizer: Broadcast 50-100-200 Planting - 30-130-130 Sidedress - 50- 0- 0
- J. Disease and Insect Control: Dithane with zinc and Sevin
- K. Herbicide: Dual plus Sensor pre-emergence

Table 8. Total and Marketable Yield of Potato Varieties, Napoleon, Ohio, 1985.

Table 6. Total	and Marketable	itera or rotato varieties,	Napoteon, Onto, 1965.
	Total	Percent	Marketable
	Yield	Marketable	Yield
Cultivar	(cwt/A)	(over 1 7/8")	(cwt/A)
BR 5991-WV16	632	89.8	569
WVC521-12	544	92.4	502
Katahdin	494	94.5	467
LA01-38	470	94.5	444
C-14	453	90.3	409
Norchip-5	406	90.6	367
Norchip	380	73.7	282
Yukon Gold	354	89.1	316
Simcoe	342	84.1	289
Conestoga	285	80.7	232
ND 388	249	67.1	170
Bayes LSD (0.0	5) 85.6	6.2	85.2
C.V.	15.2	5.4	17.3

NORTHEASTERN REGIONAL TRIAL

<u>Procedure:</u> Twenty-two varieties and selections were evaluated in this NER plot at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio. Katahdin was included as a standard variety since this variety is commonly grown in Ohio. The other 21 selections were entries from the various breeders.

Plots were single rows, 30 feet long, and were replicated three times in a randomized complete block design. The plot was planted May 15 in excellent soil conditions. The vines were killed (with Diquat) September 3.

The fertility program consisted of 1200 pounds of 10-20-20, one-half applied as a plow-down application and the remainder applied in bands at planting time. Dual/Lexone combination was applied immediately after planting. Fungicides and insecticides were applied as suggested in the pesticide guide from the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

Plots were harvested September 16 and 17 and tubers were picked by hand and weighed for a gross yield per plot. A 50-pound sample was taken from each plot for grading into U.S. No. 1, B's and culls. At grading time (November 1), tubers were also evaluated for internal and external defects. At harvest, a 20-pound sample was collected at random for specific gravity and chipping qualities. This work was done in the pilot plant in the Department of Horticulture, The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, under the supervision of Dr. Winston Bash.

Results of North East Potato Clone Evaluation: Total yield, marketable yield greater than 1 7/8", percent defects, specific gravities, plant appearance, and tuber appearance are presented in the accompanying tables. Hampton rated first in U.S. No. 1 tubers (cwt/A). Other yields in order of ranking were: Atlantic, Yankee Supreme, N. Y. 59, and WF 752. The highest percentage of U.S. No. 1 tubers was produced by MN7973 followed by Yukon Gold, Hampton, Katahdin, and Yankee Supreme. Denali had the highest specific gravity at 1.095. Several varieties were found to have similar specific gravities at 1.092 and included W752 and CF1688-9. Atlantic was the next highest.

Kennebec had the greatest percentage of tuber defects mostly attributed to secondary growth and sunburn. Other clones with a high percentage of tuber defects included AF9058M, WF564-15, and NY 59.

<u>Internal Defects</u>: Atlantic had the highest percentage of internal necrosis (60 percent of sampled tubers). NY 59 which ranked fourth in marketable yield had 40 percent internal necrosis. Yankee Supreme also had problems with hollow heart.

NORTH CENTRAL REGIONAL TRIAL

<u>Procedure</u>: Twenty-three varieties and selections were evaluated in the NCR plot at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Develop-ment Center, Wooster, Ohio. These 23 varieties included Norland, Red Pontiac, Norchip, Russet Burbank, and Norgold Russet as standard varieties.

Plots were single rows, 30 feet long, and were replicated three times in a randomized complete block design except for the three Minnesota selections - MN 10874, MN 11373, and MN 11795 which were in single plots. The plot was planted May 14 and the vines were killed (with Diquat) September 3.

The fertilizer program consisted of 1200 pounds of 10-20-20, one-half applied as a plow-down application and the remainder applied in bands at planting time. Dual/Lexone combination was applied immediately after planting. Fungicides and insecticides were applied during the growing season as suggested in the pesticide guides from the Ohio Cooperative Extension Service.

Plots were harvested September 16 and 17 and tubers were picked by hand and weighed for gross yield per plot. A representation sample - approximately 50 pounds - was taken from each replicate to be graded for U.S. No. 1, B.S., and culls. At grading time, tubers were also evaluated for internal and external defects. At harvest, a 20 pound sample was collected for specific gravity and other chipping characteristics. A maturity rating was made August 25.

Results of North Central Regional Clone Evaluation: Total yield, marketable yield greater than 1 7/8", percent defects, specific gravities, plant appearance, and tuber appearance. The overall top rated selections in order of ranking were: LAO1-38, LA12-59, ND651-9, BN9815-3, and MS716-15.

Table 9. Gross Yield, Percent U.S. No. 1, Maturity, and Chip Data North Central Regional Trial. Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, 1985.

***	20, 100		cwt/A			2 /		
		cwt/A	Aver.	Aver.	Aver.	Gen. ^{3/}	, ,	
Selection Num	nber	Aver.	Yield	Percent	Total	Merit	Chip ^{4/}	Comments and
or Variety	7	Yield	U.S.#1	U.S.#1	Solids	Rating	Color	General Notes
EARLY TO MED	LUM EAR	LY.						
Norland	18	460	400	87	18.10		58.8	Good red color
MN 11705	6	388	306	78	19.79		56.4	Sprouting
NE 9.75-1	9	600	520	86	19.16		51.2	Internal defects
ND 651-9	12	571	494	86	19.16	3	62.8	
ND 860-2	13	471	406	86	20.64		61.1	Sprouting
MEDIUM TO LAT	ΓE							
La 12 - 59	1	640	559	87	20.64	2	59.8	
La 01-38	2	580	535	92	20.00	1	58.1	
MS700-83	3	512	450	87	18.94		57.2	
MS704-10	4	477	395	82	21.27		62.3	
MS716-15	5	526	473	89	21.06	5	59.2	Promising
G670-11	23	514	438	84	22.33		53.3	_
MN 11816	7	507	423	83	17.68		56.2	Elongated

Table 9 (continued). Gross Yield, Percent U.S. No. 1, Maturity, and Chip Data North Central Regional Trial. Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster, Ohio, 1985.

			cwt/A			3/		
		cwt/A	Aver.	Aver.	Aver.		1.1	
Selection Number	er	Aver.	Yield	Percent	Total	Merit	Chip ^{4/}	Comments and
or Variety		Yield	U.S.#1	U.S.#1	Solids	Rating	Color	General Notes
MEDIUM TO LATE	(con	tinued)						
MN 11903	8	488	400	89	18.95		62.0	Shape problems
NE 106	10	500	416	83	21.06		56.8	Rhizoctonia
BN 9815-3	11	540	478	88	19.58	4	57.0	Promising, attractive
ND671-4Russ	14	516	442	85	18.10		53.4	Promising
W 842	15	439	375	85	24.22		56.0	Wide size variation
W 903	16	471	406	86	17.89		52.2	Some greening
W 949R	17	475	420	88	18.32		45.8	Nice
Red Pontiac	19	773	664	85	18.10		35.0	Infected lenticels
Russet Burbank	20	598	335	55	-		_	
Norgold Russet	21	492	435	88	19.58		23.2	Uniform russet
Norchip	22	495	404	81	20.64		61.0	20% sprouting

^{3/}Place top five among all entries including check varieties; disregard maturity
classification. (Rate first, second, third, fourth, and fifth (in order) for
overall worth as a variety).

 $^{^{4/}}$ Chip Color - PCII Color Chart or Agtron

OREGON

A. Mosley, D. Hane, S. James, G. Carter, and C. Stanger

Introduction

Early Generation Selections: Approximately 90,000 single-hill progeny were evaluated in 1985. Fifty thousand were field-transplanted as true seedlings at Hermiston where the long, warm growing season allowed for full tuber maturity. The remaining 40,000 selections were planted as seedling tubers at Powell Butte and Hermiston. True seed and seedling tubers were provided primarily by J. Pavek (Idaho). D. Holm (Colorado) and R. Johansen (North Dakota) also provided seedling tubers.

Typical 4- and 12-hill and replicated yield trials associated with a potato selection program were conducted. Oregon selections will be shared with Idaho and Washington as part of a cooperative Tri-state program.

Replicated Yield Trials: Replicated trials were conducted at nine locations. Four trials were situated in commercial fields. The remaining five were located on branch experiment stations at Hermiston, Powell Butte, Klamath Falls and Ontario and at the OSU main campus, Corvallis. Data presented here will be restricted to on-station trials. These will be categorized as the "Statewide", "Western Regional" and "Willamette Valley" trials.

Statewide Tests

Twenty-eight entries were compared at Hermiston, Klamath Falls, Ontario and Powell Butte. Results are summarized in Tables 1-4 with an overall summary for all locations in Table 5.

Powell Butte and Klamath Falls have short, cool growing seasons with the possibility of frost at any time. Early-maturing selections are somewhat favored under these conditions. Hermiston and Ontario, conversely have long growing seasons allowing for full maturity and maximum yields. The Ontario trial was furrow irrigated while all others were irrigated with sprinkler systems. Selections prone to off-shapes and knobbiness, such as Russet Burbank, generally perform relatively poorly at Ontario.

Some of the lines showing promise included A74212-1, ND534-4, A080570-10 and A080576-5 for tablestock and A7869-5, A7919-1, A7987-14, A79141-3, A08035-3 and C008014-1 for french fry processing. Numerous other lines showed promise at one or more locations. These will be evaluated further.

Sugar ends, that is french fries with dark ends, presented an extreme problem to the processing industry in the Ontario area in 1985. Increased emphasis will be placed on this problem in future tests.

Western Regional Trial Eleven entries were compared in the Western Regional Trial at Hermiston (Table 6). Harvest data were collected after 111 and 157 days. Two selections, A74114-4 and A76147-2, show some promise for early processing. However, A74114-4 tended to produce a high percent of over-sized tubers and A76147-2 skins were white.

Lines performing relatively well at 157 days included A7411-2 and A74114-4. A7411-2 yielded less than Russet Burbank but had a higher percentage of U.S. No. 1 tubers, higher specific gravity, and equivalent french fry color with fewer sugar ends. It showed more blackspot bruise than Russet Burbank but less than Lemhi with minimal external and internal problems. A74114-4 produced exceptionally high total and U.S. No. 1 yields. Specific gravity was comparable to Russet Burbank but fry color and sugar ends were slightly worse. A74114-4 had few external and internal defects.

Willamette Valley Trial

Sixteen entries were compared for chips and tablestock at Corvallis (Table 7). Rosa and ND860-2 showed some promise for chipping. ND860-2 yields were slightly low and tubers tended to be small. It matured early and could probably have been used effectively for early out-of-field processing. Chips were extremely light colored. ND860-2 is said to have potential for long-term cool storage, attributes important to the chipping industry.

A74212-1 yielded well and seemed to have some potential for fresh market. Tubers were long but somewhat lighter-skinned than Russet Burbank. ND534-4 normally performs extremely well for fresh market. Poor performance in this test may have been due to herbicide residue in the seed tubers.

Petiole NO₃-N determinations on July 12 showed a broad range in tissue levels among the entries. It appears that attempts to tailor nitrogen fertilizer levels to specific entries may prove profitable.

Oregon Table 1. Yields, grade, fry, and tuber characteristics of Statewide Potato Variety Trial entries at Hermiston, 1985.

	Yiel	.d, cwt/A	Specific 1	/ _{Fry} 2/	Sugar	Sev	. Rati	ng ^{3/}	Int.4/
Variety	Total	U.S. No. 1	Gravity	Color	Ends, %	Scab	G.C.	S.B.	Def., %
A7411-2	579	467	86	0.92	24	5.0	3.2	4.5	2.0
A74212-1	938	786	70	3.00	8	5.0	3.8	4.0	7.0
A7869-5	843	717	69	1.44	60	5.0	4.2	4.2	11.0
A7919-1	729	651	69	1.60	4	4.8	5.0	2.2	28.0
A7987-14	679	540	74	1.48	28	5.0	2.8	4.5	9.0
A79141-3	501	362	81	0.00	16	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.0
A079492-2	760	612	73	1.72	64	2.0	4.5	4.2	13.0
A08035-3	557	489	89	0.80	32	3.8	5.0	4.0	26.0
A08035-8	371	271	65	1.56	52	4.8	4.2	4.8	6.0
A0836-6	501	353	69	0.88	52	5.0	5.0	4.5	16.0
A08036-18	565	471	67	0.72	60	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.0
A08037-12	542	286	7 0	2.04	28	5.0	2.8	3.5	10.0
A08096-10	572	447	88	2.28	36	4.0	5.0	3.0	7.0
A080432-1	512	463	72	0.12	28	5.0	5.0	2.8	18.0
A080432-7	604	474	7 3	2.56	12	4.5	4.8	2.5	5.0
A080437-6	730	590	66	2.12	8	5.0	2.5	3.5	25.0
A080437-7	476	398	7 5	1.72	20	4.8	3.5	3.2	8.0
A080570-10	642	490	72	1.56	56	4.2	5.0	4.2	9.0
A080576-5	492	378	71	2.48	48	5.0	5.0	3.8	14.0
A080592-1	666	567	88	0.00	12	1.8	5.0	4.8	36.0
B9792-69	431	358	69	9.99	_	1.5	5.0	4.5	13.0
C008014-1	764	627	7 3	0.48	40	5.0	4.5	4.2	1.0
C008018-3	438	342	62	0.52	48	4.8	4.2	4.5	7.0
ND534-4	364	305	58	1.72	28	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0
NDA1309-6	538	466	88	0.16	24	5.0	5.0	3.5	49.0
Lemhi R.	614	544	88	0.16	24	5.0	5.0	4.0	38.0
Norgold R.	421	344	61	1.80	0	5.0	5.0	4.8	2.0
R. Burbank	763	535	76	1.00	44	4.5	3.8	4.2	20.0

^{1.0} omitted

 $^{^{2/}}$ Low numbers indicate light color

 $^{^{3/}}$ G.C. = growth cracks; S.B. = shatter bruise. 1 = severe; 5 = minor

Includes hollow heart, brown center, internal brown spot, blackspot bruise, vascular discoloration.

Oregon Table 2. Yield and quality characteristics of Statewide Potato Variety Trial entries at Klamath Falls, 1985.

Variety	Yie: Total	ld, cwt/A U.S. No. 1	No. 1, % R.B.	% ^{1/}	Specific 2/ Gravity	Notes
		0 = 1				
A68678-2	289	251	89	0	67	
A7411-2	354	188	67	6	74	
A74212-1	510	413	146	7	67	
A7869-5	297	214	76	0	68	Rough
A7919-1	397	274	97	3	70	Knobs
A 7 987–14	361	263	93	7	7 5	Cracks, Knobs
A79141-3	520	338	120	10	7 4	
A079492-2	456	378	134	10	66	
A08035-3	400	272	96	13	71	Knobs
A08035-8	307	169	60	3	67	Cracks
A08036-6	401	269	95	7	68	
A08036-18	341	242	86	0	65	
A08037-12	361	235	83	14	71	Rough
A08096-10	401	2 89	102	0	80	Cracks, Rough
A080432-1	244	146	52	3	69	Cracks
A080432-7	485	320	113	0	73	
A080437-6	441	300	106	25	60	Knobs, Cracks
A080437-7	400	184	65	0	64	Cracks
A080570-10	388	272	96	0	66	
A080576-5	250	137	49	2	74	Deep eyes
A080592-1	443	350	124	6	7 5	. ,
C008014-1	407	350	124	34	69	
C008018-3	301	208	74	11	64	
ND388-1	254	193	68	19	79	
ND534-4	257	206	73	16	64	
NDA1309-6	293	190	67	31	70	Knobs
Lemhi	415	332	118	12	7 5	
Nooksack	355	305	108	2	77	
Norgold R.	413	367	130	53	69	
R. Burbank	397	282	100	33	77	Rough

^{1/} H.H. = hollow heart

 $^{^{2/}}$ 1.0 omitted

Oregon Table 3. Yield and grade-out of Statewide Potato Variety Trial entries at Ontario, 1985.

	Yie	ld, cwt/A	No. 1
Variety	Total	U.S. No. 1	% R.B.
A7411-2	467	370	96
A74212-1	730	578	150
A7869-5	454	390	101
A7919-1	660	571	148
A7987-14	554	475	123
A7914103	589	520	135
A079492-2	642	596	155
A08035-3	573	518	134
A08035-8	361	34 1	89
A08036-6	475	383	99
A08036-18	436	420	109
A08037-12	425	318	83
A08096-10	515	479	124
A080432-1	440	415	108
A080432-7	549	532	138
A080437-6	531	434	113
A080437-7	485	431	112
A080570-10	606	546	142
A080576-5	449	423	110
A080592-1	494	443	115
C008014-1	598	550	143
C008018-3	462	379	98
ND388-1	641	519	135
ND534-4	659	502	130
NDA1309-6	437	427	111
Lemhi R.	487	449	117
Norgold R.	441	427	111
R. Burbank	580	385	100
LSD, .05	131	114	_

Oregon Table 4. Yield, grade, fry color, and tuber characteristics of Statewide Potato Variety Trial entries at Powell Butte, 1985.

	Yie	ld, cwt/A		Spec. 1/	Fry ² /		Percent	2.1
Variety	Total	U.S. No. 1	% R.B.	Grav.	Color	н.н.	B.S.	B.C. 3/
A7411-2	489	285	91	84	2.50	0	0	0
A74212-1	528	396	127	83	3.50	0	9	0
A7869-5	456	322	103	84	2.70	0	3	0
A7919-1	539	333	107	90	2.50	4	3	2
A7987-14	416	317	102	84	2.69	0	6	0
A79141-3	328	193	62	89	1.94	8	0	0
A079492-2	565	421	135	79	2.61	2	4	0
A08035-3	422	248	79	82	3.94	2	0	0
A08035-8	390	242	78	80	2.50	0	0	0
A08036-6	448	309	99	78	1.72	0	3	2
A0836-18	484	336	108	74	2.24	0	4	0
A08037-12	433	315	101	74	2.25	0	4	0
A08096-10	441	308	99	95	2.94	0	2	0
A080432-1	400	246	79	82	2.10	2	5	2
A080432-7	412	259	83	85	3.06	2	2	0
A080437-6	451	211	68	76	3.63	3	0	0
A080437-7	490	206	66	83	3.44	0	0	0
A080570-10	483	276	88	79	3.35	0	0	0
A080576-5	424	287	92	81	2.58	0	11	0
A080592-1	457	243	78	89	3.00	24	0	2
C008014-1	428	307	98	89	1.13	4	2	0
C008018-3	326	181	58	81	1.50	6	4	0
ND388-1	323	232	74	90	1.63	3	2	8
ND534-4	373	272	87	70	3.06	2	6	0
NDA1309-6	434	272	87	93	2.99	0	4	7
Lemhi R.	469	273	88	92	2.91	4	25	0
Norgold R.	432	299	96	78	3.33	21	0	0
R. Burbank	489	312	100	88	2.25	3	2	18
LSD 5%	89	-	_	-	0.91	7	6	6

 $[\]frac{1}{1.0}$ omitted

^{2/} Low numbers = light color

 $^{^{3/}}$ H.H. = hollow heart, B.S. = black spot, B.C. = brown center

Oregon Table 5. Average yield of Statewide Potato Variety Trial entries at four locations, 1985.

	Avg.	rield, cwt/A	
Variety	Total	U.S. No. 1	% R.B.
A7411-2	472	327	86
A74212-1	676	543	144
A7869-5	512	411	109
A7919-1	581	457	121
A7987-14	502	399	106
A79141-3	484	366	97
A079492-2	606	502	133
A08035-3	488	382	101
A08035-8	357	256	68
A08036-6	456	353	93
A08036-18	456	367	97
A08037-12	440	288	76
A08096-10	482	381	101
A080432-1	399	317	84
A080432-7	512	396	105
A080437-6	5 3 8	384	102
A080437-7	463	305	81
A080570-10	530	396	105
A080576-5	404	306	81
A080592-1	515	401	106
C008014-1	549	458	121
C008018-3	382	277	73
ND534-4	413	321	85
NDA1309-6	425	339	90
Lemhi R.	496	399	106
Norgold R.	427	359	9 5
R. Burbank	557	378	100

Oregon Table 6. Performance of Western Regional Trial entries at Hermiston, 1985.

	11	1 Days			157	Days		
Variety	Yiel Total	d, cwt/A U.S. No. 1	Yiel Total	d, cwt/A U.S. No. 1	Sp. 1/ Gr.	Fry ² / Color	Sugar Ends, %	I.D., ^{3/}
R. Burbank	298	168	726	484	77	1.13	39	15.0
Lemhi	295	226	611	564	90	0.22	16	67 .0
Norgold	363	311	731	60 6	68	2.64	10	23.0
A7411-2	282	224	662	532	87	1.12	15	24.0
A74114-4	495	367	747	695	79	2.79	55	10.0
A76147-2	367	333	769	586	69	2.13	13	20.0
AC77513-1	238	190	578	512	84	2.75	7	26.0
AC77652-1	185	129	684	586	68	2.92	48	25.0
ND388-1	288	231	499	433	69	2.26	6	26.0
ND534-4	283	227	696	594	64	2.74	12	17.3
TC582-1	156	95	386	341	88	0.22	0	9.0

^{1/} Determined by air/water method

Oregon Table 7. Performance of sixteen potato varieties at Corvallis, 1985.

Variety	Yield, Total	Cwt/A Mkt	Mkt	Perce	nt Culls	oz/ Tuber	Specific ^{1/} Gravity	Chip ^{2/} Color	NO ₃ -N, ppm ^{3/} x 10,000
Denali	671	515	78	5	18	8.4	99	8.0	2.30
Rosa	635	547	86	7	7	7.0	93	4.0	1.85
Norchip	544	467	86	9	6	5.9	88	4.0	2.59
A74212-1	715	489	69	6	25	10.1	90	-	2.50
ND860-2	466	405	87	11	2	6.5	86	2.5	1.67
ND671-4	467	396	84	11	5	7.8	77	-	2.01
ND398-1	521	440	84	12	4	5.8	83	4.5	2.59
Norgold	452	389	86	10	4	6.4	79	-	2.18
Barlow	367	258	71	19	10	5.7	90	-	3.61
Crystal	614	534	87	7	6	6.2	86	5.5	2.34
Rideau	571	528	93	2	5	8.9	84		3.11
Bintje	720	508	71	17	12	4.9	88	_	2.45
Sangre	577	493	85	11	4	6.4	77	_	2.46
R. Burbank	559	251	44	29	36	6.7	90		2.18
ND388-1	414	323	78	7	15	9.7	90	_	2.68
ND534-4	354	313	88	8	4	9.1	79	-	2.83
LSD, .05	123	130	11	5	10	1.9	5	-	-

 $[\]frac{1}{1.0}$ omitted

^{2/} Low numbers indicate light color

 $^{^{\}rm 3/}$ Total internal defects including hollow heart, brown center, internal brown spot, black spot, and vascular discoloration

^{2/} Fried on December 12. Low number = light color

 $^{^{3/}}$ Petiole $\mathrm{NO}_{3}\mathrm{-N}$ levels on July 12

TEXAS

J. Creighton Miller, Jr. and Douglas G. Smallwood

Variety
Development and
Testing

Seedling Program. Approximately 37,000 first-year seedlings, representing 329 families were grown for selection near Hereford in 1985, and 99 original selections were made from this material. The 1985 first-year seedlings from Texas resulted from crosses made at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station near Lubbock during the winter of 1983-84. The remainder were obtained from Joe Pavek in Idaho (10,302), Bob Johansen in North Dakota (10,107) and Florian Lauer in Minnesota (3000). The Texas program also supplied the North Dakota, Idaho, and Colorado programs with second, third, and fourth sized seedling tubers for selection.

Adaptation Trials. The variety and advanced selection trials at Olton were planted on April 6 and harvested on August 28. In general, yields were good. The performance of the check variety, Norgold 'M" was outstanding (Table 1). Additional outstanding russet entries included: AC 77149-2, ATX 9-77255-7 Ru, TX 9-652-10 Ru, NDTX 9-1069-4 Ru, NorKing, Krantz, TX 9-655-20 Ru and Mn 10874. Although A 74212-1 had the highest yield and large tubers, it had poor shape and received a low general rating. The outstanding white entries (Table 2) were: A 7914-33 and Denali #19. Red LaSoda was the highest yielding red entry. The advanced selection, NDTX 9-1068-11 R, continues to look exceptionally good and is being considered for release in the near future. Although Viking had a nice tuber type, the yield was somewhat low as was the case with NDTX 8-731-1 R. Reddale had good tuber type, but yields were low compared to previous years.

The strip trial at Olton (Table 3) consisted of 9 of our most promising selections for which sufficient seed supplies were available for strip planting of 600 foot rows. Five randomly selected plots were harvested for each entry. Krantz, Norgold "M" and Red LaSoda were used as check varieties. The outstanding entry in this trial was TC 582-1 which outyielded the check varieties Norgold "M" and Krantz. The average tuber weight of TC 582-1 was not as large as that of Norgold "M", but it produced a larger proportion of tubers in the greater-than-8-ounce range that were of uniform size. In addition, its specific gravity was extremely high and it is not as susceptible to hollow heart as Norgold "M". However, it is very late. The selection NDTX 9-1068-11 R produced comparable yields to Red LaSoda. This selection retains its bright red color and does not have the deep eyes which are typical of Red LaSoda. These two selections hold the greatest promise for release as new varieties.

Advanced selections from various breeding programs were tested under Texas conditions (Table 4). The advanced selection A 74212-1 and check variety Norgold "M" produced total yields which were significantly higher than all other entries. Other selections deserving mention include: W 451-2, ND 770-4 Ru and A 7265-2.

A number of Norgold Russet strains, as well as Norgold Russet were tested at Olton (Table 5). Norgold "M" and Norgold #19 were the outstanding entries based on yield and general rating. Cracks and/or second growth were apparent with Norgold #35 and Norgold #40. Norgold #11 exhibited nice tuber type. Norgold "M" continues to perform at a consistent and superior level from year to year.

Summarizing the results from all trials at Olton, the most promising entries were NDTX 9-1068-11 R and TC 582-1. There was, again, inconsistency in performance of the Norgold Russet strains. This is a continuing concern. In general, most strains outperformed regular Norgold Russet, especially on sandy soils at Olton, and Norgold "M" has been the most consistent performer.

ounces plus grade, average weight per tuber in ounces, vigor, maturity, and general rating of 30 potato varieties or selections grown at Olton, Texas - 1985. Total yield, percent of total weight over 4 ounces, average tuber weight of 8 Texas Table 1.

Variety or Selection	Total Yield CWT/A.	rercent by Wt. Over 4 oz.	Average Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Grade	Average Weight/ Tuber in oz.	$ ext{Vigor} \frac{1}{2}$	Maturity $\frac{2}{}$ /	General _{3/} Rating
A 74.919-1	717 8			7 7	· ·	c c	0 -
1-717-1 W	0.11	76.7	10.4	/ • /	0.4	•	1.0
Mn 12161	409.4	59.1	10.5	2.8	2.0		1.0
TX 9-646-6 Ru	401.3	6.96	14.5	10.7	0.4		3.0
Norgold "M"	394.6	91.9	13.5	7.6	3.3	4.0	3.6
TX 9-652-10 Ru	385.6	88.0	11.5	6.1	3.8		2.6
A 71.72-1	383.6	88.2	11.6		3.6	3.8	1.3
AC 77149-2	356.3	87.9	11.1	6.2	3.9	4.0	3.3
BC 9668-1	349.6	86.4	10.6		4.0	3.9	3.3
ATX 9-77255-7 Ru	335.7	6.46	13.7	8.1	2.9		
TX 9-649-9 Ru	334.8	96.1	13.1	9.6	3.4	3.5	3.0
TX 9-652-10 Ru	320.8	97.1	12.8	9.3	3.9	3.6	
A 26.72-2	314.7	80.2	10.4		3.9		
B 9540-62	288.9	7.76	11.0		3.5	3.9	2.0
ND 671-4 Ru	261.9	83.0	8.4	5.3	3.1	4.7	
NDTX 9-1069-4 Ru	260.1	88.6	10.6		3.3	4.7	
ATX 6-74198-1 Ru	257.0	82.7	11.3	5.2	2.7	9.4	2.0
NorKing	256.4	88.8	10.6		3.1	4.5	
ATX 9-77255-7 Ru	249.1	89.0	12.6		2.9	4.5	
Mn 12171		86.9	10.6			5.0	
Krantz (CO)	235.2	93.0	12.0				
TX 9-655-20 Ru	227.3	90.3	10.7				
NDTX 8-666-1 Ru	218.6	84.8	11.2	5.5			2.5
Krantz (TX)	215.7	82.8	14.7	5.7	2.3	3.9	1.6
Norgold Russet	210.5	82.6	10.6	5.5			2.3

Continued

Texas Table 1. Continued.

Variety or Selection	Total Yield CWT/A.	Percent by Wt. Over 4 oz.	Average Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Grade	Average Weight/ Tuber in oz.	$ ext{Vigor} \frac{1}{-}$	Maturity <u>2</u> /	General _{3/} Rating
Mn 10874 Mn 12482 TX 9-655-20 Ru ND 800-4 Ru Mn 11795 ND 1113-10 Ru Krantz (Mn) Mn 12465 Mn 11816	205.6 190.7 190.3 178.8 177.7 173.6 168.1 166.3	94.0 74.4 89.6 71.2 44.1 74.7 70.1 82.4	11.5 0.0 12.4 8.9 20.2 9.3 6.8 12.0	6.6 3.5 3.7 2.7 4.1 4.8	2.5 2.5 2.5 3.0 2.8 2.8	.0.444.0.0 .0.0.0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	4.0 1.0 2.0 1.0 1.0 1.5 3.0
Average LSD (.05)	270.0	84.7	11.7	5.8	3.2	4.2	2.2

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = poor or weak, 2 = fair, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous $\frac{2}{l}$ l = very late, 2 = late, 3 = medium, 4 = early, 5 = very early

 $\frac{3}{1}$ l = very poor to 5 = excellent

plus grade, average weight per tuber in ounces, vigor, maturity, and general rating of 36 red and white skin potato varieties or selections grown at Olton, Texas - 1985. Total yield, percent of total weight over 4 ounces, average tuber weight of 8 ounces Texas Table 2.

Selection	Total Yield CWT/A.	by Wt. Over 4 oz.	Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Grade	Weight/ Tuber in oz.	${ m Vigor}^{1/}$	Maturity <mark>2</mark> /	General _{3/} Rating
A 7914-33	563.9	2		•			
Red LaSoda	495.1	94.8	12.5	10.1	3.8	3.9	4.0
A 172.69-1	357.1	·		•			
Mn 83040	347.6	5.					
BN 9820-3 W	336.7	5.					
Denali #19	336.2	9		•		3.5	
NDTX 9-1068-11 R	332.7	9			.2		
A 9.72-1	329.6	3,					
Mn 11373	292.7	5.	•				
Dark Red Norland #13	290.1	5.					
Red LaSoda #10	289.8	9				8.4	
Red Sport Viking	285.4	_					
Sangre	283.4	9					
Red LaSoda #5	270.6	0					
Atlantic	268.3	9.	-				
Reddale	267.1	2.					
NE 79-R	266.1	00					
NDTX 8-731-1 R	264.8	2.				5.0	
ND 1183-2	249.7	9.					
Alasclear	249.4	7.					
Viking	234.6	0					
TXA 218-7	222.4	2.					
New Norchip	214.8	2					
BN 9803-1	212.2	9		9		9.4	

Continued

Texas Table 2. Continued.

Variety or Selection	Total Yield CWT/A.	by Wt. Over 4 oz.	Average Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Grade	Average Weight/ Tuber in oz.	${\tt Vigor}^{1/}$	Maturity $\frac{2}{}$	General _{3/} Rating
ND 1323-1	202.9	84.3	12.1	5.1	2.7	4.5	1.0
Mn 10162	195.1	80.3	11.9	5.9	3.5	. m	1,0
ND 678-8	189.3	77.8	10.6	3.8	2.8	9.4	1.3
Red Norland	186.7	81.9	11.4	4.5	2.4	4.7	1.6
Mn 8742	179.4	89.3	13.4	5.4	2.0	4.5	3.0
Tolaas	177.7	85.6	12.0	5.4	2.5	4.6	1.0
BN 9855-2 W	170.3	84.0	13.8	0.9	3.2	3.0	1.0
Mn 11903	157.6	81.7	9.3	4.1	1.8	5.0	2.0
Erik	133.2	0.64	16.0	2.7	3.0	5.0	2.0
ND 1196-2 R	122.2	33.2	0.0	2.5	2.4	3.6	1.0
Mn 11705	92.3	53.7	0.0	3.2	1.8	5.0	1.0
Mn 82328	61.8	50.7	0.6	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.0
Average	253.6	6.08	11.9	5.7	2.4	3.0	2.1
LSD (.05)	78.3	9.6	2.9	1.8			

l= very poor, 2 = fair, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous

 $\frac{2}{1}$ l = very late, 3 = medium, 4 = early, 5 = very early

 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 = very poor to 5 = excellent

Russet Russet Russet Russet Russet Russet Russet Russet Skin Type Red Red Red Oblong Oblong Oblong Oblong Oblong ounces plus grade, average weight per tuber in ounces, specific gravity, tuber Long Total yield, percent of total weight over 4 ounces, average tuber weight of 8 type and skin type of 9 advanced selections and 3 check varieties of potatoes Tuber Long Round Long Long Long Long Type Specific Gravity 1.058 ..060 1.057 ..058 090.1 1.063 ..053 ..067 ..062 1.059 1,061 Average Weight/ in oz. Tuber 6.9 5.8 6.5 7.4 7.4 7.0 10.5 6.8 1.6 Texas - 1985. Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Average 11.1 9.3 9.6 9.8 Grade 10.4 13.0 9.7 10.7 9.2 10.1 2.2 grown in a strip trial at Olton, by Wt. Percent 4 oz. Over 95.3 85.7 8.9 86.0 84.4 91.3 6.69 86.3 93.2 CWT/A. Yield [otal 352.0 259.0 213.4 209.8 7.961 92.6 161.0 64.5 368.0 342.2 191.2 ATX 9-77255-7 Ru ATX 9-7738-8 Ru ATX 9-7738-9 Ru Texas Table 3. NDTX 9-1068-11 TX 9-649-9 Ru TX 9-646-6 Ru TX 9-646-4 Ru **Check Variety** Norgold "M" Selection Red LaSoda TXA 218-7 LSD (.05) TC 582-1 Average Krantz

General₃/ Rating ounces plus grade, average weight per tuber in ounces, vigor, maturity, and general rating of 26 advanced selections from various breeding programs (Texas seed) and 3 check varieties of potatoes grown at Olton, Texas. 1985. $Maturity^{2}$ Total yield, percent of total weight over 4 ounces, average tuber weight of 8 $\text{Vigor}^{1/}$ Average in oz. Weight/ Tuber of 8 oz.+ Tuber Wt. Average Grade 4 oz. Percent by Wt. Over CWT/A. Yield Total Texas Table 4. Selection Variety

A 74212-1	8.444	0.06	12.5		3.7	2.8	3.0
Norgold "M"	389.4	91.0	12.7	7.7	3.5	4.1	4.0
A 7265-2	279.2	83.6	12.3	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.5
Mn 82423	266.0	9.99	8.4	4.0	0.4	2.1	1.5
Mn 10162	262.8	83.3	10.8	6.1	3.5	4.0	1.0
Norgold Russet	245.3	80.8	10.6	5.2	3.2	4.8	3.5
A 7411-2	243.0	83.4	11.1	0°9	3.3	3.0	1.5
A 74133-1	237.2	76.0	11.0	5.1	3.9	2.1	3.0
AC 77652-1	237.2	85.5	12.2	7.2	3.7	4.0	3.5
A 71.72-1	220.7	78.7	12.4	4.9	3.1	3.6	2.0
Mn 10874	218.9	9.9/	11.1	4.8	3.0	4.8	3.0
Mn 11373	213.4	65.0	10.4	4.2	3.1	4.7	1.0
A 74595-11	200.3	78.6	11.3	5.0	3.5		3.5
A 71.72-1	197.1	82.1	12.4	5.7	3.5	4.1	2.5
Mn 11753	187.0	60.3	8.9	3.4	3.1	4.6	1.5
A 74595-11	200.3	78.6	11.3	5.2	2.9	9.4	3.5
A 63-71-1	185.8	79.0	11.2	5.2	3.6	3.5	3.0
ND 321-1 Ru	178.8	73.7	10.9	6.4	3.1	4.5	2.5
A 69.72-2	166.9	86.5	11.9	6.7	3,3		2.0
ND 1113-10 Ru	163.7	7.99	8.6	3.9	2.8	9.4	2.5
NR 7003-2 Ru	154.2	64.3	8.6	3.8	2.9		2.0
Mn 12161	150.7	67.4	9.5	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.0
NorKing	150.7	63.8	9.1	3.9	2.6	4.8	2.0

Texas Table 4. Continued.

ND 770-4 Ru 148.6 81.4 10.7 6.1 3.5 3.8 3.5 78-12.5 78-12.6 3.8 2.5 78-12.1 126.9 55.5 10.1 3.4 2.6 4.6 2.5 78-12.1 122.8 66.3 9.0 3.7 1.4 4.6 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	Variety or Selection	Total Yield CWT/A.	Percent by Wt. Over 4 oz.	Average Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+ Grade	Average Weight/ Tuber in oz.	$ ext{Vigor}^{1/}$	Maturity 2 /	General _{3/} Rating
4 122.8 66.3 9.3 3.7 1.4 4.6 9.0 9.6 63.6 9.0 3.8 2.6 4.9 4.6 91.9 34.6 0.0 2.4 2.2 4.9 4.9 87.5 52.9 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 4.9 67.5 52.9 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 6.0 6.0 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 6.0 6.0 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 6.0 6.0 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.0 6.0 6.0 3.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6	ND 770-4 Ru 78-101	148.6	81.4	10.7	6.1	3.5		3.5
Ru 99.6 63.6 9.0 3.8 2.6 4.6 91.9 3.8 2.6 4.9 4.9 87.5 52.9 0.0 2.4 2.2 4.9 4.9 87.5 52.9 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 4.9 52.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 3.0 4.0 5.0 5.0 3.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5	A 74114-4	122.8	66.3	9.3	3.7	1.4	4.6	1.5
91.9 34.6 0.0 2.4 2.2 4.9 87.5 52.9 0.0 2.8 2.0 4.9 199.9 73.1 10.6 5.0 3.0 4.0 79.0 11.1 2.0 2.6 ery late, 2 = late, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous our nor to 5 = excellent	B 8943-4 Ru	9.66	63.6	0.6	3.8	2.6	9.4	2.0
00r or weak, 2 = fair, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous ery late, 2 = late, 3 = medium, 4 = early, 5 = very early	Mn 11705	91.9	34.6	0.0	2.4	2.2	6.4	2.0
199.9 73.1 10.6 5.0 3.0 4.0 79.0 11.1 2.0 2.6 oor or weak, 2 = fair, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous ery late, 2 = late, 3 = medium, 4 = early, 5 = very early	Mn 11705	87.5	52.9	0.0	2.8	2.0	6°4	1.0
79.0 oor or weak, 2 = fair, 3 = ery late, 2 = late, 3 = med	Average	199.9	73.1	10.6	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.4
= poor or weak, 2 = fair, 3 =	LSD(.05)	79.0	11.1	2.0	2.6			
		2 = fair, 3 : = late, 3 = mc	J 7	= vigorous, 5 arly, 5 = ver	= very vig	orous		

Variety Total or Yield	Total Yield	Percent by Wt. Over	Average Tuber Wt. of 8 oz.+	Average Weight/ Tuber			General
Selection	CWT/A.	. 20 4	Grade	in oz.	Vigor_/	Maturity $^{2/}$	Rating—
Norgold #19	356.3	91.1	11.8	7.0	3.7	3.3	3.3
Norgold 'M" (TAES Ck)	344.1	8.06	11.8	7.1	3.5	4.1	3.3
Norgold #40	337.4	89.3	11.4	6.7	3.9	2.9	3.0
Norgold 'M"(Neb)	320.6	9.06	10.8	9.9	3.5	4.1	3,3
Norgold #35	298.2	87.7	10.9	0.9	3.3	3.6	3.0
Norgold #12	294.4	90.3	10.4	0.9	3.5	4.3	3.0
Norgold #11	293.0	87.3	10.5	5.9	3.1	4.7	3.0
Norgold #10-7	271.5	87.3	11.4	6.2	3,3	9.4	2.6
Super NR (Jorde)	230.8	6.48	8.3	4.5	2.7	4.6	2.6
NR 7003-2	219.5	88.1	9.1	4.7	3.0	9*4	2.0
Super NR (Shaver)	210.5	76.5	4.6	3.6	2.3	4.7	1.6
Norgold Russet	187.3	78.0	9.6	4.0	2.5	9.4	1.3
Average	280.3	8.98	10.4	5.7	3.2	4.2	2.6
(SD (505)	72.5	0-9	1.7	1.0			

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 = poor or weak, 2 = fair, 3 = medium, 4 = vigorous, 5 = very vigorous 1 = very late, 2 = late, 3 = medium, 4 = early, 5 = very early

1 = very poor to 5 = excellent

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VIRGINIA

S. B. Sterrett and C. P. Savage, Jr.

Purpose

A total of 11 named varieties and 54 numbered selections were grown in replicated yield trials to evaluate for regional adaptation and tuber quality. An additional 23 selections were evaluated in observational trials.

Procedures

Trials were planted as a randomized complete block design, with 4 replications in advanced trials and 2 replications in observational trials. For all trials, single row plots were planted in rows 36" apart, 12" between seed pieces. Fertilization included 100 lbs N, 43.7 lbs P, and 83 lbs K/A banded at planting on a Norfolk sandy loam on March 14. An additional 50 lbs N was sidedressed on May 28. Metribuzin (0.5 lbs ai/A) was applied at drag-off. All plots were harvested July 8, 1985.

Seasonal observations

Favorable weather conditions resulted in quick, uniform emergence and nearly perfect plant stands. Supplemental irrigation reduced moisture stress in early May. The improved yield in these trials over those of the past two years reflects the record 200 cwt/A average yield recorded for Virginia in 1985 (Va. Crop Reporting Service, Va. Dept. of Ag.). Although the development of heat necrosis was a problem commercially in 'Atlantic' harvested in late July, very little evidence of this disorder was recorded in these trials. Sunburn was the most common external tuber defect.

Promising clones

Round White: Numerous selections exceeded Superior in marketable yield. Those combining improved yield with desirable tuber shape, size, set, and appearance include B 9581-10, B 9792-8B, B 9792-27B, B 9792-54, B 9792-136, B 9792-158, B 9955-46, and NY 81. With the exception of B 9581-10, B 9792-8B, and NY 81, all had acceptable chip color for 14 days after harvest. Because of the improved yields and exceptional tuber qualities, the selections B 9581-10 and NY 81 may have potential as fresh market varieties. Susceptibility to scab of B 9792-27B and lower specific gravity of B 9792-136 and B 9755-46 may limit interest in these lines. The exceptionally high yields recorded for LaChipper could be attributed, in part, to the lower incidence of foliar injury caused by air pollution than recorded in previous years.

Russet: Several selections exceeded BelRus in total yield and in percent large tubers, including B 9540-62 (NemaRus), B 9882-14, B 9882-15, B 9940-1, and B 0060-112. However, with the possible exception of B 9540-62, inconsistent and/or irregular shape and appearance are excessive for utilization in count-boxes. Lack of uniform russeting is also a problem.

Virginia Table 1. Yield and size distribution of advanced round white selections - 1985

	Yield >1 1/2"	Usable Yield >1 7/8"	% of Superior Yield	1 7/8" to	of Total 2 1/2 " to	Yield	Inte	rnal ects <u>2</u> /
Variety <u>1</u> /	cwt/A	cwt/A	<u>></u> 1 7/8"	2 1/2"	3 1/4"	>3 1/4"	HH	HN
Atlantic	311	266	114	12	39	35	1	0
Be1chip	303	27 4	117	7	48	36	0	0
LaChipper	348	297	127	8	45	32	0	0
Lang1ade	295	259	111	13	51	24	0	0
Pungo	312	272	116	7	41	40	0	0
Superior	262	23 4	100	11	61	17	1	0
B 9192-1	284	260	111	7	40	44	0	0
B 9528-10	243	212	91	9	43	35	0	0
B 9581-10	310	283	121	6	34	52	0	0
B 9792-8 B	325	283	121	14	58	15	0	0
" −16 B	228	183	78	17	54	9	0	0
•• −27 B	299	250	107	13	55	16	0	0
" -30 B	235	197	84	15	54	13	0	0
" −53	229	185	79	18	57	5	0	0
" - 54	294	244	104	13	46	24	0	0
·· -61	231	198	85	14	53	18	0	0
" –79	216	177	76	18	55	8	0	0
" -1 58	329	275	118	14	59	11	0	0
B 9931-22	202	156	67	20	51	7	0	0
B 9933-27	270	245	105	6	51	34	1	0
B 9962-9	128	84	36	40	22	0	0	0
NY 79	261	228	97	13	42	31	0	0
Duncan-Wall (P >.05)	er 30	0 30						

^{1/} Planted March 14, 1985, on a State sandy loam soil. Harvested July 8, 1985.
Within row spacing 12 inches.
Band application of 1000 lbs/A 10-10-10 at planting with 50 lbs N sidedressed.
Planted in randomized complete block design with 4 replications..

^{2/} Number found per 20 of the largest tubers in the 2 1/4 to 3 1/2" class, cut and examined for internal disorders.

Virginia Table 2. Yield and size distribution of selections with chip potential - 1985.

	Yield	Usable Yield	% of Superior	7/8"	of Total \\ 2 1/2"	lield	Intern	.a1
	>1 1/2"	>1 7/8"	Yield	to	to			cts <u>2</u> /
Variety <u>1</u> /	cwt/A	cwt/A	<u>></u> 1 7/8"	2 1/2"	3 1/4"	>3 1/4"	НН	HN
Atlantic	377	329	112	9	44	35	0	1
Norchip	319	254	86	13	54	13	0	1
Superior	326	295	100	8	53	29	0	0
B 9423-4	3 87	321	109	10	53	20	0	0
B 9792-13B	321	278	94	8	47	32	0	0
" - 69	327	273	93	14	57	13	0	0
" -132	299	257	87	10	56	19	0	0
" - 136	339	306	104	7	43	40	0	2
" -149	297	259	88	11	52	24	0	0
" - 196	293	235	80	18	50	11	0	0
B 9955-46	373	332	113	9	42	39	0	0
B 9956-24	242	212	72	11	65	13	0	0
B 9962-4	140	98	33	26	43	0	0	0
M 704-10	274	216	73	13	50	16	0	0
NC 73C 26-1	284	226	77	13	54	12	0	0
NC 76C 29-7	364	31,9	108	11	59	17	0	0
ND 860-2	282	208	71	22	51	1	0	0
NY 71	313	266	90	13	54	18	0	0
NY 74	327	256	87	23	50	5	0	0
NY 75	215	187	63	18	58	10	0	0
NY 76	368	255	86	21	45	2	0	0
NY 81	381	3 49	118	6	35	51	0	0
NY 82	318	259	88	12	53	16	0	0
Duncan-Waller (P >.05)	39	37						

^{1/,2/}See appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

Virginia Table 3. Yield and size distribution of observational round white selections - 1985

		Usable	% of	%		Yield		
	Yield	Yield	Superior	1 7/8"	2 1/2 **		Inter	
Variety <u>1</u> /	>1 1/2" cwt/A	<u>></u> 1 7/8" cwt/A	Yie1d ≥1 7/8"	to 2 1/2"	to 3 1/4"	>3 1/4"	Defe HH	ects2/ HN
Atlantic	299	267	124	9	42	38	0	1
Superior	245	216	100	9	46	33	0	0
B 9792-97	254	212	98	10	53	21	0	0
" -113	217	164	76	16	49	10	0	0
" -157	257	221	102	10	39	37	0	0
B 9932-46	226	146	68	27	37	0	Ö	0
" -51	258	200	93	13	52	12	0	0
В 9933-2	213	153	71	20	50	1	1	0
" -25	140	105	49	19	56	ō	ō	0
" -29	203	165	76	16	55	11	Ö	0
" -36	171	130	60	18	58	0	0	0
В 9935-3	256	203	94	16	58	5	Ö	0
" -14	137	121	56	13	62	13	0	0
" -25	227	175	81	17	39	20	Ö	0
" -26	191	134	62	24	46	0	Ö	0
** - 28	240	197	91	11	57	14	Ö	0
B 9988-10	267	217	100	15	51	15	0	0
B 0019-2	230	165	76	16	46	9	Ö	0
B 0052-36	230	198	92	12	42	32	0	0
B 0057-9	177	128	59	21	46	6	0	0
B 0062-101	201	146	68	16	56	0	0	0
B 0147-18	206	168	78	10	59	13	0	0
B 0148-1	191	145	67	17	59	0	0	0
" -13	255	216	100	11	39	35	0	0
B 0150-1	219	166	77	11	44	20	0	0
B 0153-5	219	108	50	25	25	0	1	0
B 0158-15	123	51	24	20	22	0	0	0
B 0150-15	147	106	49	20	46	6	0	0
" -22	152	87	40	26	31	0	0	8
" -27	226	143	66	22	41	0	0	1
" -32	204	143	69		41 45	8		
" -32 " -49				20	45 47		1	0
" –49 " –93	177	144	67 72	14		20	0	0
	182	157	73	15	50	22	0	0
103	186	154	71	10	50	23	0	1
Duncan-Waller (P >.05)	44	46						

 $[\]underline{1}/,\underline{2}/\text{See}$ appropriate footnotes, Table 1.

Virginia Table 4. Yield and size distribution of advanced russet selections 1985.

Variety <u>1</u> /	Yield >1 1/2" cwt/A	Usable Yield >1 7/8" cwt/A	% of Be1Rus Yie1d >1 7/8"	% o 1 7/8" to 2 1/2"	f Total Y 2 1/2 " to 3 1/4"	ield >3 1/4"		rna1 cts2/ HN
variety=	CWL/A	CWL/A	21 //0"	2 1/2"	3 1/4	/3 1/4"	пп	1114
				nced Tria				
Be1Rus	233	165	100	26	42	1	1	0
Norgold Russe		222	135	13	57	9	0	0
Russet Burban		98	59	23	16	0	0	3
Russette	289	231	140	15	55	10	0	0
AF 465-2	245	158	96	26	38	0	0	0
AF 522-1	319	227	138	19	49	3	1	0
AF 522-5	260	208	126	19	58	3	1	1
B 9540-62	298	263	159	13	53	22	0	0
B 9596-2	252	196	119	27	46	4	0	0
B 9752-7	290	210	127	22	45	5	0	0
B 9843-2	245	193	117	24	49	4	1	0
B 9880-17	199	133	81	25	29	11	0	0
В 9882-12	266	189	115	26	45	0	0	0
** -14	270	232	141	8	52	25	0	0
В 9885-2	254	182	110	19	43	7	0	1
** -4	327	236	143	23	45	5	0	1
B 9937-1	198	155	94	21	56	1	0	0
B 9948-23	215	150	91	24	41	3	0	0
В 9959-18	267	139	84	18	35	0	0	0
В 9963-11	287	209	127	31	41	1	0	0
*B9967-1	359	315	191	11	60	17	0	0
B 0003-7	258	186	113	20	47	3	0	0
B 0004-1	267	205	124	12	46	19	0	0
Waller-Duncan P>.05)	39	39						
17.037								
			Observation			 		
Be1Rus	159	112	100	29	35	6	0	0
Norgold Russe		171	153	12	53	14	0	0
B 9735-1	306	199	178	11	48	5	0	0
B 9738-3	197	124	111	14	44	5	0	0
11 -4	207	124	111	22	36	2	4	0
B 9744-1	200	159	142	20	53	7	0	0
B 9882-15	222	175	156	15	51	14	0	0
" -16	161	123	110	19	52	5	0	0
B 9940-1	243	200	179	11	40	31	0	0
B 0060-112	253	173	154	21	44	3	0	0
Waller-Duncan (P>.05)	58	69						

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$ See appropriate footnotes, Table 1. Observational trial consisted of 2 replications.

^{*}Long white selection.

Vine and tuber ratings, specific gravity, and chip color for advanced round white study - 1985. Virginia Table 5.

				Tuber	r Ratings				Chi	р Со.	Chip Color3/	
	Vine	Rating				Skin	Eye	Specific	Days	After	r Har	Harvest
Entry	Mat.	Poll.	Shape	Size	Appear.	Mat.	Depth	Gravity	e.	∞	14	17
Atlantic	7	9	3	4	9	5	5	1.098	3	-	4	-
Belchip	2	9	ന	2	5	2	7	1.084	ന	4	m	ന
LaChipper	5	5	ന	9	9	9	9	∞	2	2	4	ന
Langlade	7	7	4	7	7	2	7	1.087	2	4	2	4
Pungo	7	9	ന	2	2	9	9	1.079	ന	4	ന	4
Superior	9	5	സ	2	7	∞	9	1.079	4	4	4	4
0	2	7	ന	7	7	7	5	1.076	ന	4	2	\vdash
0	4	∞	2	7	7	7	9	1,081	\vdash	\vdash	Н	2
B 9581-10	9	6	4	7	7	00	4	1.081	ന	2	ന	4
97	00	6	2	2	9	5	7	1.107	9	4	ന	2
B 9792-16B	4	∞	ന	2	9	_∞	00	1.088	ന	2	ന	4
97	2	œ	4	2	7	∞	9	1.086	_	ന	4	ന
B 9792-30B	2	œ	ന	9	7	7	7	1.084	_	2	2	2
B 9792-53	5	7	n	5	œ	2	œ	1.098	2	ന	ന	2
B 9792-54	2	9	2	2	_∞	∞	4	1.081	7	\vdash	2	ന
B 9792-61	ന	9	ന	9	∞	œ	9	1.082	7	7	2	2
B 9792-79	4	∞	2	5	œ	œ	7	1.087	7	2	2	2
B 9792-158	2	6	4	9	9	9	∞	1.086	2	\vdash	2	2
B 9931-22	Н	œ	ന	2	7	œ	5	1.001	7	ന	2	ന
B 9933-27	9	5	4	7	7	_∞	7	1.084	ന	ന	ന	2
B 9962-9	4	П	2	2	9	7	∞	1,071	7	2	4	ന
NY 79	4	4	2	2	7	9	00	1.073	1	2	2	2

 $\frac{1}{2}$ /Vines rated 111 days after planting. Vine maturity: 1 = complete defoliation, 9 = green and succulent. Air pollution: 1 = complete defoliation, 9 = no symptoms. $\frac{2}{3}$ Tubers rated 116 days after planting. Shape: 1 = round, 5 = oblong, 9 = very long (cylindrical). Size: 1 = very small, 9 = very large. Appearance: 1 = very poor, 9 = excellent. Skin maturity: 1 = completely peeled, 9 = no broken skin. Eye depth: 1 = very deep, 9 = very shallow. $\frac{3}{4}$ Chip color of unreplicated samples. 1 - 4 = acceptable, 5 = marginal, 6 or above = unacceptable.

Vine and tuber ratings, specific gravity, and chip color for chip study - 1985 Virginia Table 6.

				Tu	Tuber Ratings $\frac{2}{}$	22/			Chi	Chip Color ³	10r3/	
	Vine	Rating.	1		1	Skin	Eye	Specific	Days A	After	Harvest	est
Entry	Mat.	Po11.	Shape	Size	Appear.	Mat.	Depth	Gravity	en .	00	1	17
Atlantic	9	6	2	8	7	7	5	10.	4		5	6
Norchip	7	7	m	4	4	9	7	1.087	2	с С	(1)	4
Superior	2	6	4	5	9	∞	7		2	2	4	5
B 9423-4	5	6	2	7	7	7	9	1.073	⊣	H	2	2
B 9792-13B	m	2	m	7	4	9	7		2	₩	2	H
B 9792-69	9	0	47	9	4	5	9	1.088	2	2	e	\mathfrak{C}
979	9	7	m	9	5	7	7	1.083	2	2	2	-: !
97		6	4	7	5	9	7	1.079	2	\vdash	2	m
	9	6	2	9	9	10	9	1.086	C	2	2	2
	m	6	4	5	4	7	7	1.089	2	2	4	2
B 9955-46	5	6	m	7	7	9	7	1.075	n	en	2	\mathfrak{C}
	m	ı	m	9	9	∞	9	1.071	2	Н	ന	2
B 9962-4	⊣	ı	2	4	7	∞	∞	1.071	2	2	2	2
M 704-10	ന	8	ന	5	9	7	7	1.082	2	ന	5	m
NC 73C-26-1	4	7	4	9	5	∞	∞	1.081	n	5	4	n
NC 76C-29-7	9	6	ന	9	2	∞	7	1.076	n	Ļ	ന	4
ND 860-2	\vdash	1	2	3	9	∞	œ	1.073		 1	2	\vdash
NY 71	4	9	ന	5	7	∞	_∞	1.073	← 1	c	n	2
NY 74	2	0	ന	9	5	7	œ	1.088	2	٦	ന	2
NY 75	9	80	n	2	9	80	7		\vdash	П	7	2
NY 76	7	0	2	2	∞	7	∞	1.072	2	2	m	П
NY 81	9	6	m	œ	∞	7	7	1.081	2	2	9	9
NY 82	4	7	2	9	5	7	5	1.073	Н	⊣	2	Н

1/3, 2/3, 3/3 See footnotes Table 5.

Vine and tuber ratings, specific gravity, and tuber defects for advanced russet study $-1985\,.$ Virginia Table 7.

			,	Tu	Tuber Ra	Ratings	77		Tuber	Defects3	cts3/
	Vine	Ratings-				Skin			Sun-	2nd	Gr.
Entry	Mat.	Po11.	Shape	Size	App.	Mat.	Text.	S. G.	burn	Gr.	Cr.
BelRus	9	7	∞	4	7	7	2	1.088	6	9	6
Norgold Russet	4	5	2	5	5	9	\mathcal{C}	1.068	6	9	6
Rus. Burbank	00	7	9	4	4	4	\sim	1.080	6	2	7
Russette	7	∞	9	2	5	5	2	1.090	5	6	4
AF 465-2	4	7	9	4	4	9	n	1.081	4	6	7
AF 522-1	2	∞	9	5	4	5	\vdash	ı	2	7	9
AF-522-5	4	9	9	2	9	9	2	1.094	0	0	0
B 9540-62	9	7	∞	7	7	7	2	1.082	0	6	6
B 9596-2	4	∞	∞	9	7	∞	2	1.068	6	6	6
B 9752-7	n	∞	7	4	5	7	2	1.073	9	9	6
B 9843-2	ıΩ	∞	7	2	2	9	2	1.075	6	6	0
B 9880-17	П	∞	7	4	9	7	m	1.071	6	6	4
B 9882-12	n	7	∞	5	9	∞	2	1.077	0	4	0
B 9882-14	4	9	7	5	2	9	2	1.073	6	6	0
B 9885-2	4	-1	7	9	9	5	2	1.076	7	7	4
	2	9	9	2	2	9	m	1.071	6	5	0
B 9937-1	2	7	5	5	e	∞	m	1.076	6	6	7
B 9948-23	⊢	1	9	4	2	7	\vdash	1.070	6	7	7
B 9959-18	4	∞	9	2	4	5	ന	1.074	6	4	4
B 9963-11	9	∞	7	9	7	9	2	1,081	7	6	4
B 9967-1	4	∞	5	7	2	2	∞	1.085	6	7	6
B 003-7	7	7	9	2	5	∞	7	1.076	6	6	4
B 0044-1	4	9	9	9	9	œ	Н	1.080	6	9	2

1/, 2/, see Table 5.

 $\frac{3}{1}$ Tuber defects: 9 = minimal, 1 = severe.

Vine and tuber ratings, and specific gravity for observational round white study -1985. Virginia Table 8.

		Comments			Rough, large set.			Nice, some soft rot.	h, sur		Large set, sunburn.	,		Scab, slightly irregular.		Irregular, russet.	Rough, some soft rot.	,	Nice, small, sunburn.	Good set, sunburn.	Nice.	Rough, good set, sunburn.		Nice.	Pink eyes, sunburn.	Pink eyes, flat, growth cracks.	nice.	Nice.	
	Specific	Gravity	1,101	1.079	1,085	1.087	1.084	1.074	1.079	1.094	1.091	1.084	1.085	1.086	1.080	1.080	1.070	1.072	1.070	1.077	1.072	1.068	1.080	1.094	1.092	1.081	1.091	1.087	
	Eye	Depth	9	2	9	7	4	7	7	œ	9	9	œ	œ	œ	7	œ	œ	7	7	7	7	7	7	œ	4	∞	7	
$\frac{2}{\log s}$	Skin	Mat.	7	7	ı	ı	7	ı	7	ı	9	1	7	∞	7	2	9	7	7	9	7	œ	9	9	œ	7	∞	9	
Tuber Ratings $\frac{2}{}$		Appear.	5	9	9	2	9	2	9	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	7	2	5	4	7	7	9	9	9	7	
Tub		Size	9	9	9	2	9	4	9	2	2	5	9	4	2	2	9	က	4	2	4	7	2	2	9	9	9	7	
	,	Shape	2	m	m	ന	ന	4	4	4	4	4	ന	ന	2	7	ന	2	2	4	ന	ന	2	2	ന	ന	ന	3	
	- പ്രവി	Poll.	6	6	7	∞	œ	9	7	∞	5	9	∞	6	7	6	7	4	9	∞	9	4	∞	7	∞	7	7	7	
	a)	Mat.	9	5	ന	4	9	7	4	2	ო	ന	9	4	4	2	2	—	П	4	9	2	4	4	ന	7	ന	4	
		Entry	Atlantic Atlantic	Superior	B 9792-97	2-11	B 9792-157	B 9932-46	993			B 9935-3			B 9988-10		B 0052-36	B 0057-9	B 0062-101			B 0148-13	B 0159-22	B 0159-27	B 0161-32	B 0161-49	B 0161-93	B 0161-105	

 $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ see Table 5.

WISCONSIN

R. E. Hanneman, Jr.

Genetics and Cytogenetics of the Tuber-bearing Solanum Species (Cooperative USDA, ARS and Wisconsin Experiment Station)

Reciprocal Cross
Differences and
the Advancement of
Germplasm in
Bulk Populations
Utilizing Recurrent
Selection.

Large reciprocal differences were reported by Sanford when a mixed population of Group Phureja and Gp. Stenotomum was reciprocally crossed with a population of Gp. Tuberosum haploids. In the progeny, reciprocal differences were observed for tuber initiation, tuber set, vine senescence, tuber yield, flowering, and male fertility. These differences were large in the F_1 generation, but were less dramatic when the populations were inter-mated to form F_2 generations. This study has been continued for two more cycles.

The four populations advanced through four cycles of intermating and selection are: Tuberosum haploid (HH), Phureja/Stenotomum (PP), Tuberosum haploid x Phureja/Stenotomum (HP) and its reciprocal, Phureja/Stenotomum x Tuberosum haploid (PH). Two other hybrid populations were also included in this study and they were the reciprocal populations derived from hybridizing the two most advanced parental source populations (HH and PP). These two populations are Tuberosum haploid (HH) x Phureja/Stenotomum (PP) designated HHPP and its reciprocal designated PPHH.

In this study again statistically significant reciprocal differences (HP vs PH) in the 1st two cycles of selection were observed for flowering and pollen shed at both locations; for maturity and yield for one of the first two cycles at Hancock, and for the second cycle for maturity at Sturgeon Bay. No significant differences were observed for flowering or pollen shed in the last two cycles, nor for maturity except for cycle 3 at Sturgeon Bay. Statistical significance for yield was noted in cycles 3 and 4 at Sturgeon Bay, but not at Hancock. In contrast to the first two cycles, the PH population yielded more than the HP population.

The HHPP and PPHH populations did not differ significantly from each other for flowering at either location, but pollen shed and maturity were significant at Sturgeon Bay, while yield was significant at Hancock. When compared to the HP and PH populations respectively, no significant difference was observed for flowering, but a significant difference was observed for pollen shed for PH vs. PPHH at Sturgeon Bay and for both HP vs. HHPP and PH vs. PPHH for maturity at Sturgeon Bay. Yield was significant at both locations except for HP vs. HHPP at Hancock.

Compared to the first two cycles of selection in this study, where strong reciprocal differences were observed with a centralizing tendency, it seems that these significant differences disappeared in the 3rd and 4th cycles for the traits observed. The behavior of yield in the later cycles is puzzling since the PH population overtook the HP population. This may have been due to a differential selection pressure which was used with HH and HP populations where the upper half of the population was kept for intermating based upon the yield of single hills, in contrast to keeping the upper quarter of the PP and PH populations. This difference in selection was done to compensate for a lack of flowering or male fertility in the HH and HP populations. It is also to be noted that the PP population increased its yield markedly over four cycles of selection in comparison to the HH population.

The hybrid populations HHPP and PPHH were outyielded by one or both of the selected hybrid populations (HP and PH), indicating that while heterosis was expressed in one case (yield greater than the mid-parent), it was not significant in comparison to the yield of selected populations (HP or PH).

Several points can be made in conclusion. It appears that reciprocal differences do exist in early generations when parents of widely differing maturity are used and that they do parallel the maternal parent. Secondly, these differences disappear with future cycles of selection. Thirdly, F₁ heterosis is not a major factor to be considered in the development of such individual parent populations to be combined later, and thus population improvement can concentrate on the initial Tuberosum-species populations. Fourthly, that significant gain for yield can be made in the original source populations and that the differential rate of gain could be due to differential selection pressure for yield which was applied to the population indicating that progress can be made for yield based on selection of high yielding seedlings.

Regeneration of Plants from Microspores via Anther Culture.

In total, 31 plantlets have been regenerated from 3,183 anthers cultured from 30 different PIs of four 4x Mexican species in the summer of 1984. The ploidies of these plants have been confirmed. The three media used to screen the culturability of different genotypes were Wenzel (W), Modified Wenzel (MW), and Nitsch and Nitsch (NN). The two media, MW and NN, provided better performance compared to the W media. Results showed that plantlets regenerated directly from microspores, by-passing the callus cycle, were more likely to be haploids than those regenerated via the callus cycle. Four plantlets, two each from Solanum stoloniferum and S. fendleri, were haploids and the remaining 26 were tetraploids and mixaploids. The possible origin of the tetraploid plants is under investigation.

In general haploid plants appeared smaller and weaker for most morphological characters. Even though there was a

drastic reduction in fertility, their vegetative vigor was good. Stainable pollen ranged from 10-16 percent for both haploids, but was comparatively higher for \underline{S} . stoloniferum haploids. \underline{S} . stoloniferum haploids could also be distinguished from \underline{S} . fendleri haploids in that the former had a robust flowering habit with a considerably longer flowering period (duration) compared to the latter.

Preliminary cytogenetics evaluation of the haploids revealed a higher pairing frequency compared to earlier reports. Most of the stainable pollen measured was the size of 2n pollen. A number of trinucleate cells were observed which could have been the leading mechanism for 2n pollen formation via tripolar configuration. Abnormal chromosome division is a common phenomena in many cells, varying from lagging chromosomes to micronuclei. Further studies are underway.

Crossing the haploid plants as female and male parents with 1 and 2 EBN series testers has been unsuccessful. In all, 2,768 pollinations, 1,927 pollinations using haploids as female and 841 pollinations using haploids as male parent were done without a single seed formed. Several small fruits were often observed but without seeds.

These haploids tuberized fairly well producing 0-20 (approx.) tiny tubers per potted plant. Attempts are underway to take the plants through one tuber cycle to eliminate the presence of any carry-over hormonal effects from the culture systems.

The anther-derived tetraploid plants are being screened for possible somaclonal variation and their crossability with 1, 2 and 4 EBN series testers. Their mode of origin such as 2n pollen, spontaneously double-haploid, or maternal tissue is being investigated. The recovery of male sterility and its inheritance is also being investigated.

Similar experiments were repeated this summer (1985) mainly to test the consistency of success of the two media, MW and NN, and to regenerate more haploid plants, especially from those unsuccessful species. Approximately, 30 plantlets have so far been obtained from the 1985 summer culture from five different PIs and one inter-specific hybrid between S. fendleri x S. stoloniferum. The findings so far indicate the repeatability of the experiment with fairly consistent results with the two media MW and NN. Several generalizations can be made from the two experiments: The two media, MW and NN, are fairly consistent in regenerating plants from Mexican tetraploid species. The culturability of the different genotypes in the two media is variable not only between species but between PIs within a species. The response of S. stoloniferum and S. fendleri to the two media, MW and NN is consistent for both experiments. S. fendleri, PI 275158, consistently responded better to the culture systems as a species as well as in the inter-specific hybrid with S. stoloniferum.

Chloroplast Genomic Variation in Solanum tuberosum ssp. andigena.

Cytoplasms are different between <u>S. tuberosum</u> ssp. <u>andigena</u> (Andigena) and ssp. <u>tuberosum</u> (Tuberosum). Andigena has the A or S type chloroplast genome (ct-genome), while Tuberosum has the T type ct-genome. Any wild species having a T type ct-genome, which is presumed to have been an ancestral female parent of Tuberosum, has not been identified so far. Additionally, two wild species, <u>S. sucrense</u> and <u>S. oplocense</u> (6x cytotype), were analyzed, but they do not have T type ct-genome.

The first expectation would be that Tuberosum type ct-genome exists in some variants of Andigena. Thus, several Andigenas from different countries were used and their ct-genome types were identified. For the rapid determination, the ct-genome type was based on only <u>Bam</u> HI digestion pattern of each chloroplast DNA.

As a result, Andigenas from the north and south ends of Andes have the common A type ct-genome, whereas some of them from the central Andes have the S type ct-genome, the Andigena of which ct-genome type is thought to have differentiated in more recent times than that of the A type ct-genome. One of the Argentine Andigenas has a W type ct-genome. It is questionable whether this Andigena is of hybrid origin with wild species, or is the most primitive type of Andigena. A more detailed survey is needed for Argentine Andigenas as well as those of Bolivian origin.

Modified monosporic Megasporogenesis in Solanum commersonii. Previous studies in <u>Solanum</u> have observed the Polygonum type of megasporogenesis, in which a linear tetrad of megaspores is formed. The three micropylar megaspores then degenerate, leaving the chalazal megaspore to divide mitotically to form the egg sac. Megasporogenesis was studied in intact ovules of <u>Solanum commersonii</u> after staining with Mayer's hemalum and clearing with methyl salicylate or cedarwood oil.

Contrary to expectation, only 30 percent of the observed sporads within the same ovary were tetrads, with triads being the predominant form. Many dyads, with one deteriorating cell, could also be observed, as were triads with one deteriorating megaspore at the micropylar end. These observations can be explained if the micropylar daughter cell formed after meiosis I began deteriorating before the second meiotic division. The chalazal daughter cell would still undergo the second meiotic division, followed by death of the new micropylar megaspore.

The possibility that triad formation may be associated with 2n megaspore formation has not been definitely excluded. Diploid-tetraploid crosses will be performed to further evaluate this point. At this time, however, the different nuclear and nucleolar sizes associated with n and 2n cells have not been observed. Furthermore, an SDR phenomenon would

not explain the two-cell stages with one deteriorating cell, or the triads with a prematurely deteriorating micropylar megaspore.

Studies on the Involvement of a GA-related Dwarfing Locus in Tuberosum-Andigena Reciprocal Yield Differences.

Large yield differences have been reported in certain exact Tuberosum-Andigena hybrid families. These differences have been found to be dependent on selection of parents at opposite extremes for photoperiod reaction. Since GA affects maturity and tuberization, it has been suggested that the GA status of the plants involved is also significant. obvious possible causes of these differences are: 1) cytoplasm, 2) gene-cytoplasm interaction, 3) gametophytic or other inadvertent selection, and 4) maternal effects. cultivar "Superior" and an Andigena clone coded 11.1 produce a particularly large and consistent reciprocal yield difference, and were both found to be heterozygous at a GA-related dwarfing locus. Various observations implicated a non-random distribution of this gene in the reciprocal difference phenomenon: 1) "dwarf" seeds do not sprout without GA treatment, 2) dwarfs occur as about 1 percent of Superior x 11.1 seedlings but are absent in the reciprocal family, 3) dwarfs tuberize earlier with greater tuber set than their normal or GA-restored sibs, and 4) GA applied at pollination in the cross Superior x 11.1 results in a family which mimics the reciprocal family's yield distribution and dwarf frequency.

Crosses were made to obtain dwarf frequency testcross data for 72 Superior x 11.1 and 72 11.1 x Superior clones. A family of 108 testcross seedlings from each clone was observed to determine parental genotype. The yield of each parental clone was also measured. A difference in gene frequency between reciprocal families would indicate gametophytic selection. In conjunction with a correlation between dwarf-locus genotype and yield, this would explain the yield difference between reciprocal families. If the relationship between yield and dwarf-locus genotype was cytoplasm dependent, a genecytoplasmic interaction would be indicated.

No evidence could be found for a reciprocal difference in the distribution of simplex, duplex, and triplex genotypes. Thus the gametophytic selection expected for this gene was not detected. Average per-hill yield for each genotype was calculated for both cytoplasms. While all genotypes had similar yields in Tuberosum cytoplasm. simplex clones in Andigena cytoplasm yielded considerably more than their triplex sibs, especially in 1984 when the reciprocal difference was highest. These data suggest that the reciprocal yield difference attributable to the dwarf-locus is due to a gene-cytoplasmic interaction.

Rapid Ploidy Screening Through Pollen Diameter Measurements. Performing chromosome counts on many individual plants requires skill and considerable time. While this is the only method by which ploidy can be unequivocally established, a fast and reliable screening technique would have numerous applications. It has long been noted that the 2n pollen in a pollen sample can be identified microscopically by their relatively large diameters compared to n pollen. This study was undertaken to determine if pollen ploidy is sufficiently correlated to pollen volume (and therefore diameter) to make pollen measurement a reliable method of ploidy screening.

Pollen from plants of various <u>Solanum</u> species and ploidies was collected and stained by the usual method used in aceto-carmine pollen stainability tests. An optical micrometer with divisions representing 0.01 mm at medium power was used to measure diameters. Bulk pollen of known ploidy was observed to determine the normal range of diameters for pollen of 2x, 4x, and 6x parents. Most observations fit well with theoretical expectations based on a linear relationship between ploidy and pollen volume.

Seventy-three pollen samples representing 44 species and including 1x, 2x, 3x, 4x, 6x, 8x, and 12x pollen were collected, coded, measured (30 grains per sample), and assigned predicted ploidies. Sixty-five of these samples were predicted correctly. Of the eight mistakes, four were due to confusing 4x and 6x parents. The remaining mistakes were due to unusually large lycopersicoides, jamesii, and gourlayi pollen; unusually small stoloniferum pollen. Large, dark stained grains free of starch granules appear to best fit theoretical expectations for pollen of 6x and 4x parents.

This technique would be particularly useful and accurate when screening for haploids or colchicine doubled clones, since one would be distinguishing two ploidy levels, one double the other, e.g. 2x vs. 4x.

This experiment was initiated in 1963 to compare the survival characteristics of <u>Solanum</u> seedlots sealed in metalized polyester packets versus those stored in paper seed envelopes.

The 24 seedlots tested were intercultivar hybrids and advanced interspecific selections x Katahdin. Half of each sample was stored in sealed metalized polyester pouches inside paper seed envelopes, the other half in paper envelopes alone. All seeds tested were produced in June 1963, and maintained continuously in a refrigerator at approximately 1° C. Germination for each seedlot was assessed by placing 50 seeds on moistened filter paper in a 10 cm petri dish, and recording the percent seeds sprouted up to one month post hydration. Percent germination was tested after two years (1965), six years (1969), ten years (1973), and 22 years (1985) of storage.

After two, six and ten years, most seedlots retained near 100 percent germination whether sealed or unsealed. Between 10 and 22 years, percent germination dropped sharply in all seedlots. In most cases, however, the percent germination after 22 years of storage was much greater for sealed seeds

An Assessment of the Usefulness of Hermetic Sealing for Preserving Germinability of Solanum Seed. In this study the benefits of sealing were obvious only after long-term storage. The use of other types of seeds or unfavorable seed storage conditions, however, could make metalized polyester sealing advisable for short-term storage as well.







